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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Case of Jefferson Davis Before Congress.

Judge Underwood Refuses to Admit Him to Bail.

His Decision Sustained by Chief-Justice Chase and the House of Representatives.

Another Attempt to Change the Mode of Official Appointment.

Fenianism in Congress -- Proposed Repeal of the Neutrality Laws.

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Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 11.

THE CASE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

My dispatch of last night relative to the case of DAVIS was substantially correct, though the material out of which it was made was obtained at an hour too late to get at the facts with exactness in one or two points. It is true that on Saturday last Attorney-Gen. SPEED and Mr. O'CONOR and others of counsel for DAVIS, called on Judge CHASE and talked the matter over, with a view of learning whether the Judge would issue the writ and determine the question of bail under the indictment. No formal or technical application for the writ of *habeas corpus* and for bail was made. Judge CHASE freely gave these gentlemen his opinions on the subjects discussed. He intimated that he did not regard the offence a bailable one, and he says that he stands now as he did some weeks ago, when, after the promulgation of the Peace Prolamation, he stated that he would not preside in a court in Virginia until he could have assurance beyond a perdventure that martial law is abrogated in that State. Believing that there is yet a doubt upon that point, notwithstanding he is inclined to interpret the Peace Proclamation as Mr. JOHNSON does, Judge CHASE will not entertain any motion or proposition relative to the case of DAVIS, and so he expressed himself to the gentlemen above mentioned, but he suggested that Judge UNDERWOOD might possibly entertain the motion. Accordingly Judge UNDERWOOD was sought and by appointment he met all the parties this morning at the Attorney-General's office. Inasmuch as this city is not within the jurisdiction of Judge UNDERWOOD, of course, no judicial action could take place here, but a general conversation ensued in order, on the one hand, to make known what was desired by the prisoner, and on the other, what judicial determination might be expected under a given state of facts. The nature of the application contemplated has already been explained. Judge UNDERWOOD'S reply was somewhat evasive, but he was decided in the opinion that as DAVIS is a prisoner of war, and there is doubt whether or not the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in his District, he could not issue the writ, and to this effect he gave a brief written opinion. Thus ended this chapter in the Davis case. I learn from the counsel of DAVIS that they will not, as now advised, further pursue the application on this line. But if anything be done looking to the release of their client, will be in the nature of a petition to the Executive for consideration, and for perhaps parole. The resolution introduced into the House to-day by Mr. BOUTWELL, and passed by the strong vote of one hundred and five to nineteen, is designed to interfere with the success of the efforts to secure DAVIS' release on parole. It is reported that Judge UNDERWOOD was visited late last night by certain prominent members of the House, who advised with him as to the proper course to pursue to-day.

THE BILL REGULATING OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

It has been generally supposed that the attempt to change existing laws and customs regarding the manner of making appointments to office, which caused so much discussion in the Senate, had been formally abandoned, as not only futile but unnecessary. But Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, who is prominent in the House for his personal hostility to the President, to-day introduced a bill, not exactly from the Judiciary Committee, but with tacit consent of a majority of its members, which proposed radical changes in the manner of making appointments to and removals from office. Its chief features are: Making the consent of the Senate necessary to the removal as well as to the appointment of an officer; providing that when vacancies occur during the recess of the Senate, from any natural cause or disability, the President may temporarily fill such vacancy by and with the advice of the Attorney-General, providing that when a person has once been nominated for an office and rejected, he shall not be renominated, and raising all offices where the salary exceeds $1,000, above the grade of so-called inferior offices by requiring their confirmation by the Senate. The substance of the whole thing is that it requires the joint appointing power to be exercised in removals as well as in appointment. The bill was ordered recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, where it has not yet been considered.

THE FENIAN RESOLUTIONS.

The morning hour for Monday, which is the usual buncombe day of the week, was to-day principally devoted to clap-trap resolutions designed to neatly plaster over the wounded honor and mortification of the retreating Fenians. Some of the resolutions were not without a sharp point at John Bull's interpretation of neutrality, as compared with our own enforcement of it. The Fenians have some friends in Congress, among whom is Gen. SCHENCK.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

The House of Representatives some weeks ago passed a resolution requesting the President to cause to be furnished a list of the claims of American citizens now pending in the United States Legation at Caraccas against Venezuela, with a brief indication of the cause of complaint, and the reason why payments have not been enforced during a long series of years, and what measures are necessary to bring those claims to a speedy close. The Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred, replied that a convention providing for the adjustment of these claims is understood to be under the consideration of the Senate. This, it is presumed, makes it unnecessary, as it is believed to be inexpedient with reference to the national interests, to publish the information called for by the resolution.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy states the condition of the institution to be highly satisfactory. They are, however, unable to subscribe to the opinion that the chief, or even considerable part of the work of the Academy is to perfect education in literature or theoretical science. The business is to supply the naval service with practical seamen—men who can navigate our ships and fight their guns. Hence the visitors recommend increased attention to every branch which bears directly on the duties of young officers, and advise the discontinuance and modification of several branches of less immediately practical character. The pupils should understand the construction of steam machinery and the methods of raising and repairing and preserving it.

A SITE FOR IRON-CLADS.

Capt. MELANCTHON SMITH, United States Navy; Brig.-Gen. J. W. ALEXANDER, United States Army; and Chief Engineer J. W. KING, United States Navy, have been appointed a board to examine a proposed location for a fresh water basin for iron-clads at Portland, Maine, under a recent resolution of Congress.

THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.

Mr. BROOMALL, of the Memphis Riot Investigating Committee, returned this morning. His colleagues, Messrs. WASHBURNE and SHANKLIN, will not be back until next week. Mr. BROOMALL represents that there is no security whatever in Memphis for acts done in the name of loyalty or the enforcement of law and order, so far as the local authorities are concerned. He says that over one hundred crimes of all shades were committed during the riot, and not one arrest has been made.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: WALTER B. SCATES, to be Collector of Customs at Chicago, Ill.; ELIJAH H. WILLIS, to be Collector of Customs at Plymouth, N. C.; JAMES W. STONE, to be agent for the Sioux Indians of the Mississippi in the Territory of Dakotah; PAUL FRANK, of New York, to be Marshal of the Consular Court at Kanagawa, Japan; CHAS. H. THOMSON, to be Postmaster at Corning, N. Y.

TAX ON COTTON.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. L. GURNEY, formerly of New-York, now of Selma, Ala., in forwarding a remonstance of Union officers and soldiers against an increase of the cotton tax, states that twenty officers and two hundred men of his late regiment are in Alabama, and at least five thousand Northern emigrants in are in that State, mostly engaged in the cultivation of cotton. Assuming that the culture cannot prove profitable with the proposed tax, he says Northern men will leave the State if it shall be imposed, and that these Southern States can never become purged of disloyalty without emigration of Northern men.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Several Senators have obtained leave of absence for ten days or two weeks; among them Mr. SUMNER, who has gone to visit his mother, reported dangerously ill; Senator LANE, of Kansas, who is called off by urgent business in his State; and Senator CLARKE, who has gone to New-Hampshire to convince his constituents that he is the most fit and proper man to be Senator from that State.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Among the nominations sent by the President to the Senate to-day were the following: LYMAN W. POTTER, to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Seventeenth District of Ohio; Dr. GLEASON, of Dacotah, to be Consul at Bordeaux, and MARTIN F. CONWAY to be Consul at Marseilles, France. FLEUROT, the *protégé* of the Bennett family, who was nominated for this position some months ago, at the earnest request of JAMES GORDON BENNETT, was rejected after a most unexampled labor and travail on the part of the Committee of Congress. VIOLLIA, nominated as Consul at Lyons, was also rejected.

THE GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

The Treasury Department to-day awarded the contract for publishing Government advertisements to the *Chronicle* and *Star*, the former showing a daily circulation of only five thousand four hundred and sixty-six; the latter seven thousand five hundred and forty-four per day.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD REFUSES TO ADMIT JEFFERSON DAVIS TO BAIL.

This morning Judge UNDERWOOD, in Chambers at the United States Attorney-General's office, heard the arguments of Messrs. O'CONOR and SHEA, counsel for JEFFERSON DAVIS, why the prisoner should be admitted to bail. Attorney-General SPEED replied on the part of the Government. Judge UNDERWOOD refused to admit Mr. DAVIS to bail on the ground that he had no authority to do so, the accused being a prisoner of war.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....MONDAY, June 11.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW-YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. HARRIS presented resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, in favor of the Bankrupt law, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence for ten days was granted to Mr. LANE, of Kansas, on motion of Mr. LANE, of Indiana.

SAFE KEEPING OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to provide for the safe keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers. It provides that public money shall be deposited with Assistant Treasurers of the United States, and drawn out on warrant or draft, and prescribes punishment for lending with or without interest any money intrusted to a disbursing officer. It was passed.

STATE WAR EXPENSES.

Mr. SPRAGUE, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to reimburse the State of Massachusetts for war expenses.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that fifty thousand additional copies of the Reconstruction Report be printed. It was referred to the Committee on Printing.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was, on motion of Mr. WILSON, granted to Mr. SUMNER for two weeks, on account of the sickness of his mother.

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON STEAM VESSELS.

The House bill to provide for the safety of passengers on steam vessels and to regulate the salaries of Steamboat Inspectors, was taken up, discussed and laid over till 1 o'clock to-morrow.

A NATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill, recently reported by him, to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes.

Mr. SHERMAN in explaining the bill, said the committee to whom the subject had been referred, had come to the conclusion that it would be impracticable for the Government to operate the telegraph as a part of the postal system. They had thought it best simply to report the bill to authorize the National Telegraph Company to cross navigable streams and operate over the public domain.

After discussions by Messrs. SHERMAN and MORRILL, the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill for continuing in force the Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees, with amendments, striking out the fifth and sixth sections and inserting in lieu thereof, seven new sections, providing for the allotment of certain lands sold for taxes to the freedmen.

The first section sets forth in a preamble that the direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina who were instructed by President LINCOLN to sell certain lands in the Parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke at tax rates, and the time for redemption having expired, and the said lands having been sold in parcels of twenty acres, and portions set off for school-farms, being thirty-eight thousand acres, more or less; Therefore, said sales are hereby confirmed and established, and all leases issued by the Tax Commissioners will be changed into certificates of sale, and all other lands similarly designated to be disposed of according to said instructions.

The next section provides that other lands bid on by the United States, now in the hands of the Tax Commission in St. Helena and St. Luke's parishes, except the School Farms, the land necessary for military and naval purposes at Hilton Head, Pray Point and Lands End, and also the city of Port Royal, on St. Helena Island, and the town of Beaufort, shall be disposed of in lots of twenty acres, at one dollar and fifty cents per acre to such persons only as have acquired land under Gen. SHERMAN'S Field Order, and the remainder, if any, to such as have acquired lands under the same order, and of which they have been dispossessed by the restoration of said lands to former owners. But the said lands when sold shall not be alienated by their purchasers within six years from the passage of this act.

The third section gives the Commissioner power to seize, hold, use, lease or sell all buildings, tenements and lands formerly owned by or claimed as the property of, or held in trust for the so-called Confederate States, and to use the proceeds or appropriate the same for the education of the freedmen; and when the Bureau is withdrawn, States which have made provision for the education of their citizens without distinction or color, shall receive the balance, if any remaining unexpended, to be distributed among said States for educational purposes in proportion to population.

The fourth section provides that the school farms, subject to any leases, shall be sold at public auction on or before Jan. 1, 1867, for not less than $10 per acre, and the lots in the City of Port Royal and the lots and houses in the town of Beaufort shall be sold in like manner, and the proceeds invested in United States bonds, the interest of which is to be appropriated by the Commissioner to the support of schools, without distinction of color or race, on the islands in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke.

The fifth section authorizes and requires the Assistant Commissioners of South Carolina and Georgia to determine the validity of all titles to said lands claimed under Gen. SHERMAN'S special field order, and to give each person having a valid claim, or to the heirs of such person, a warrant for twenty acres of land for six years, which land may be purchased by said persons within that time for one dollar and fifty cents per acre, and on paying said sum shall be entitled to a certificate of sale of said land, but said warrant shall not be valid for more than two years after the issue of the same.

The sixth section provides that after the said lands have been disposed of as hereinbefore provided, the President shall have power to restore to former owners, the lands now occupied under Gen. SHERMAN'S order, except such as may have been sold for taxes, and not till after the present year's crops have been gathered, nor until a fair compensation has been made to the present occupants for improvements or settlements, and after due notice being given by the Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau.

The seventh section authorizes and requires the direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina, at the earliest day practicable, to survey the said lands into lots of twenty acres, convenient in form, properly laid out with metes and bounds, with an average of fertility and wood-land; the expenses of said surveys to be paid from the proceeds of sales, or if sooner required, out of other moneys received by the Tax Commissioner for the sales of lands for taxes.

The bill as amended, was ordered to be printed.

A UNITED STATES REPERTORY IN GERMANY.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of a Repertory in Germany to illustrate the physical, political, social and economic condition and the national resources of the several States of the American Union, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. It provides:

SECTION 1. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to take measures to secure in the free town of Frankfort-on-the-Main in Germany, an appropriate locality to serve as a Repertory of publications and specimens, to illustrate the physical geography, natural history, statutes, industry and resources of the several States and Territories of the United States of America.

SEC. 2. That such Repertory shall be so organised as that it will not only serve as an appropriate place of rendezvous to all American citizens traveling or sojourning in Germany, but also afford to the inhabitants of Germany, and particularly to such scientific men of that country as devote themselves to the study of American affairs, in a complete, accessible and convenient form, the means of authentic collected information in regard to the political, social, physical and educational condition of the several States and Territories of the United States; their population; their geographical, climatical, geological, mineralogical and topographical characteristics; their commerce, manufactures, science and art; their agricultural and material resources.

SEC. 3. That each State or Territory shall have in said Repertory its distinct and separate space set apart, to which it may contribute such public documents, statutes, maps, charts and plates, commercial directories of its principal towns, and other appropriate local publications and reports, especially agricultural, as may best exhibit its condition, natural resources, and the opportunities it affords for profitable employment of labor and capital.

SEC. 4. That for the execution of the foregoing provisions, there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Superintendent of said Repertory, at a salary of $3,500 per annum, with an assistant at an annual salary of $2,000, and a janitor at an annual salary of $1,000, who shall hold their respective offices during good behavior, and shall each be proficient in at least three living languages, and it shall be the duty of such Superintendent to take charge and direction of such Repertory, and of all collections of books, maps, and natural specimens, and of all contributions that may from time to time be made to said Repertory.

SEC. 5. That for fitting up the apartments of said Repertory, to be arranged in separate divisions or niches allotted to the several States and Territories of the Union, and for other expenses incidental to its formation, including the rent of the premises in the first year of the establishment, the sum of $22,000 be and is hereby appropriated out of any public money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and further for the continued maintenance of the establishment, including the aforesaid salaries, the rent of the premises and all incidental current expenses there shall be annually appropriated a sum not exceeding $14,000.

SEC. 6. That the Superintendent of said Repertory shall annually prepare and transmit to Congress a full report of the condition of said institution, of the amount and character of the contributions made to the same and by whom made, of the number of American and foreign visitors who shall have resorted thereto and of the expenses incurred in its management.

SEC. 7. That the heads of the several departments shall transmit annually or oftener, from time to time, through the agency of the Smithsonian Institute, to said Repertory, copies of all public documents issued by them respectively.

THE NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. WADE submitted the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, President of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $60,000, to be applied by him in aid of the payment of the Point Lookout property, in St. Mary's County, Md., for the establishment of one of the sites of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers and their families, so soon as a title, to the satisfaction of the Attorney-General of the United States be made to the Asylum of at least three hundred acres of land, including that on which said property of the United States is now built; and when such title shall be so made, all the said property of the United States thereon shall be and become the property of said National Asylum.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. CRESWELL introduced a bill declaratory of an act to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provides that the Deputy Solicitor shall receive a salary of $3,500, the same as the Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor, computing the difference from the date of oath of office of said Deputy.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to provide for the publication of the official history of the rebellion, with an amendment as a substitute; providing, first, for a repeal of the resolution of May 19, 1864, relative to printing official reports of arms of the United States; second, for authorizing and requiring the Secretary of War to appoint a competent person to prepare for publication the official documents, relating to the rebellion and the operations of the army of the United States, who shall prepare a plan for said publication, and estimate the cost, and report to Congress; third, that the person appointed shall receive, as compensation for his services, not less than $2,500 per annum, to be paid monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, provided that it shall not be paid for a longer period than two years.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported an amendment to the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad Act, of July 2, 1862. The second section is as follows:

SEC. 2. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, without reference to the one hundredth meridian of longitude, are hereby authorized to continue their road westward according to the best and most practicable route in a continuous and unbroken line until they shall meet and connect with the Central Pacific Railroad; and the Central Pacific Railroad Company are hereby authorized to continue their road eastward according to the best and most practicable route, in a continuous and unbroken line, until they shall meet and connect with the Union Pacific Railroad. *Provided*, That the words "continuous and unbroken line" shall not be held to include necessary bridges and tunnels on the routes of said roads.

The act is also amended by inserting at the end:

Provided, That said Company shall be entitled to only the same amount of the bonds of the United States to aid in the construction of their line of railroad and telegraph as they would have been entitled to it if they had connected their said line with the Union Pacific Railroad on the 100th degree of longitude, as now required by law; and

Provided further, That said Company shall connect their line of railroad and telegraph with the Union Pacific Railroad, but not at a point more than fifty miles westwardly from the meridian of Denver, in Colorado.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to amend the act of July 4, 1864, entitled "an act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims," which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It amends the second and third sections of that act, so that all claims of loyal citizens of States not in rebellion at the date aforesaid, for quartermaster's or commissary's stores, regularly taken for the use of the United States army, may be settled with proper proofs made at the offices of the Quartermaster or Commissary General; and it is made the duty of those officers to examine and report such cases to the Third Auditor for final adjudication.

LAND TITLES.

A bill to quiet land titles in California, was passed.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, was received. The report was ordered to be printed.

KANSAS RAILROADS.

Mr. HENDERSON called up a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad to Red River, which was discussed, and further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The Chair appointed as the Special Committee to examine and report upon the condition of the Mississippi levees, Messrs. CLARK, CHANDLER, COWAN, HENDERSON and JOHNSON.

The Senate, at 5 o'clock, went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE REBEL RAIDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The States being called for resolutions, Mr. COFFROTH moved a preamble and resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain what damages were sustained by the citizens of the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, in the various rebel visitations of the district, with a view of legislation for the payment of such damages.

Mr. DELANO moved to lay the preamble and resolution upon the table, stating that the whole subject was before the Committee of Claims.

Pending the vote by tellers, Mr. COFFROTH amended the resolution by instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the propriety of appointing such Commissioners.

Mr. GRINNELL rose to debate the resolution, and it thereupon went over under the rule.

THE FENIANS.

Mr. ANCONA offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Irish people and their brothers and friends in this country are moved by a patriotic purpose to assert the independence and reëstablish the nationality of Ireland; and,

Whereas, The active sympathies of the people of the United States are naturally with all men who struggle to achieve such ends, more especially when those engaged therein are the known friends of our Government, as are the people of the Irish race, they having shed their blood in defence of our flag in every battle of every war in which the Republic has been engaged; and,

Whereas, The British Government, against which they are struggling, is entitled to no other or greater consideration from us as a nation than that demanded by the strict letter of international law, for the reason that during our late civil war that Government did in effect, by its conduct, repeal its neutrality laws; and

Whereas, When reparation is demanded for damages to our commerce, resulting from the wilful neglect of Great Britain to enforce the same, she arrogantly denies all responsibility, and claims to be judge in her own cause; and

Whereas, The existence of the Neutrality Law of 1818 compels the Executive Department of this Government to discriminate most harshly against those who have ever been and are now our friends in favor of those who have been faithless, not only to the general principles of comity which should exist between friendly States, but also to the written law of their own nation on this subject; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to report a bill repealing an act approved April 20, 1818, it being the Neutrality Law, under the terms of which the President's proclamation against the Fenians was issued.

Mr. HALE moved to lay the preamble and resolution upon the table.

Mr. ROGERS demanded the yeas and nays upon that motion.

Mr. BANKS, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, and other members, sought to offer suggestions, but Mr. ANCONA, having moved the previous question, refused to accept of the suggestion. He, however, modified his resolution so as to make it read, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting such a bill.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table, by a vote of 4 yeas to 113 nays.

The yeas were Messrs. COBB, DAVIS, HALE and GRINNELL.

Mr. GRINNELL stated that he voted "yea" because he understood the resolution to be a reproof of the Administration.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question.

Mr. SCHENCK then offered the following as a substitute for the resolution, and demanded the previous question.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in the opinion of the House, should reconsider the policy which has been adopted by him as between the British Government and that portion of the Irish people who, in the name of Fenians, are struggling for their independent nationality, and that he be requested to adopt, as nearly as practicable, that exact course of proceeding which was pursued by the Government of Great Britain in the late civil war in this country between the United States and rebels in revolt, recognizing both as lawful belligerents, and observing between them a strict neutrality.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read what he desired to submit as a substitute for both propositions, declaring that the course of the Government in repressing the Fenian invasion is ignominious and disgraceful.

Mr. SCHENCK declined to allow the substitute of Mr. HARDING to be offered.

Mr. BANKS asked Mr. SCHENCK to yield to a motion to refer the resolution and substitute to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, promising that if referred the Committee would make a report.

Mr. SCHENCK yielded for that purpose and Mr. BANKS submitted the motion.

The "previous question" was then seconded.

Mr. HALE moved to lay the resolution and substitute on the table.

The motion was lost by yeas 8; nays 113.

Mr. HALE desired to offer an amendment as a sort of compromise.

Mr. ANCONA objected, and the question was taken on the reference of the original resolution, and Mr. SCHENCK'S substitute to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and this was agreed to by yeas 91: nays 34.

Mr. HALE subsequently, as a personal explanation, sent up and had read the resolution which he had wished to offer as a compromise, as follows:

Resolved, That the honor and good faith of the United States imperatively demanded a just and vigorous enforcement of the neutrality laws, and that this House will entertain no proposition looking to their repeal, revision or violation.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN MEXICO.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House any information which he may have received with reference to the dispatch of military troops from Austria for service in Mexico.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. BROOMALL introduced a bill to amend the act of May 11, 1866, relating to the *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ARMY HOSPITALS.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a joint resolution relative to the purchase of a plan for a hospital for the soldiers, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Mr. RAYMOND called up the motion to reconsider the vote referring to the Committee on Appropriations, the Senate joint resolution passed April 18, appropriating $121,785 for negotiating treaties with the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri and the Upper Platte rivers.

After debate, which was praticipated in by Messrs. RAYMOND, BURLEIGH and HUBBARD, the joint resolution was passed.

THE ARMY.

Mr. KERR introduced a joint resolution to prevent the further enforcement of the joint resolution of July 4, 1864, against officers and soldiers of the United States who have been honorably discharged, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mr. KERR also offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill so as to admit to the Government Hospital for the Insane such persons as have been soldiers or sailors, and whose insanity is developed after their discharge, but arising out of cases produced by their service in the army or navy.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act for the regulation of appointments and removals from office, which was read twice, recommitted and ordered to be printed.

The bill provides as follows:

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That no officer of the United States appointed on the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be removable except by the same agencies which concurred in his appointment. *Provided*, however, that in case of disability or misconduct in office occurring during the recess of the Senate, where the interests of the public may make it necessary to displace the incumbent, until the advice and consent of that body can be duly had and obtained thereon, it shall be lawful for the President, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, to suspend the disabled and defaulting officer, and to commission another person to perform the duties of the place, until the Senate shall have an opportunity of acting thereupon; and it shall be the duty of the President, within ten days after the next assemblage of that body, to report to it the fact of such suspension, along with the reasons therefor, and the name of the person so temporarily commissioned by him, or of such other person as he may think proper to nominate for the place; and in case of the refusal of the Senate to concur in the removal, either by a direct vote thereon or by advising and consenting to the appointment of the person nominated, the officer who has been thus suspended shall thereupon resume the exercise of his official functions, as though the same had not been interrupted. But in no case shall the restored officer be entitled to any salary or compensation for the interval of time during which his functions may have been suspended as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That in case of the refusal of the Senate to advise and consent to the renomination of any officer whose term of service may have expired by its own limitation, the place filled by the person so renominated shall be regarded and is hereby declared to be vacant from the time of such refusal. But should the Senate adjourn without action on such renomination, either in the way of consent or disapproval, the same shall be held and is hereby declared to be vacant immediately after such adjournment; and in no case shall any person who has been nominated by the President for any office and rejected by the Senate, or on whose nomination that body has failed or declined to act in the way of consent or refusal, be appointed or commissioned by him, after the adjournment and during the recess of that body, to hold the same office for which he had been previously nominated.

SEC. 3. That no office shall be considered as inferior, within the meaning of the Constitution, the salary or emoluments whereof exceed in amount the sum of one thousand dollars per annum; and in all such cases the appointments thereto shall be made on the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, subject to the same conditions and limitations as to removals and renominations as are prescribed in the foregoing sections of this act.

THE CUSTODY AND TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. BOUTWELL asked consent to offer the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is notorious that JEFFERSON DAVIS was the leader of the late rebellion, and is guilty of treason under the laws of the United States; and,

Whereas, By the proclamation of the President of May, 1865, said DAVIS was charged with complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN, and said proclamation has not been revoked nor annulled, therefore

Be it Resolved, As the opinion of the House of Representatives, that said DAVIS should be held in custody as a prisoner and subjected to trial, according to the laws of the land.

Mr. ROGERS objected to the resolution being offered.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to suspend the rules so as to enable him to offer it.

Mr. ROGERS desired to ask a question, but the Speaker informed him that debate was not in order.

Mr. ROGERS insisted on putting his question to Mr. BOUTWELL, which was, so far as could be heard above the knocking of the Speaker's hammer, whether he believed that Mr. DAVIS had any complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN, and whether every unprejudiced mind was not convinced of the contrary.

The Speaker called Mr. ROGERS to order, and notified him that he must obey the rules of the House, and take his seat.

Mr. O'NEILL asked the Speaker whether matter that was ruled out of order would appear in the *Congressional Globe*.

The Speaker replied in the affirmative, adding that a resolution was adopted in the last Congress forbidding the reporters to insert what was said out of order, but that no such resolution was adopted at this session.

The rules were suspended—yeas 97, nays 20; and the resolution was offered, and it was adopted by a vote of yeas 105, nays 19.

The preamble was agreed to without a division.

The following is the vote on the adoption of the resolution:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Julian, Kelso, Ketcham, Kuykendall, Lafin, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marshall, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Smith, Spalding, Thayer, John L. Thomas, Jr., Thornton, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Ward, Warner, Washburne of Indiana, Welker, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Winfield, Woodbridge—105.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Boyer, Coffroth, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Grider, Harris, Hogan, Johnson, McCullough, Niblack, Randall of Pennsylvania, Ritter, Roger, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taber, Trimble, Wright—19.

PRIVATE BILL.

The joint resolution reported on Friday last by Mr. LEBLOND, to pay the officers of the United States steamer *Sumter* for loss of clothing from the sinking of that steamer from collision, came up as the next business in order.

After being amended so as to limit the compensation to such effects as the officers were required by the regulations to provide themselves with, the joint resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the Senate bill to reorganize the clerical force of the Department of the Interior was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PENSIONS.

Mr. COFFROTH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and those engaged in the Indian war during that period, which was read twice and recommitted.

ILLEGAL DRAFTING.

Mr. ANCONA offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to persons drafted in the Eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania from February, 1865, who had been previously drafted, and paid commutation or furnished substitutes.

PRIVATE BILL.

Mr. SLOAN, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the payment of AMBROSE MORRISON for property taken from him on which to build a fort at Nashville, Tenn., which was read twice and recommitted.

THE REBEL DEBT.

Mr. RAYMOND offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to this House a statement of the provisions of the laws and ordinances of the late insurgent States on the subject of the rebel debt so called.

CLERKS' SALARIES.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was adopted, equalizing the pay of the reading clerk, assistant reader and tally clerk to that of the journal clerk.

A resolution to extend the same rule to the clerk of the Sergeant-at-Arms was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. COOK, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to limit the time for bringing suits before the Court of Claims, which was read twice and recommitted.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING FOR THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing for the erection of a fire-proof building in the principal city or town of each Congressional District to be used for a post-office, and for the offices of the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill to prevent officers of the Navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in battle, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

RULES.

Mr. BLAINE asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of fifteen-minute speeches, in addition to the rule for hour speeches, and that members proposing to speak for fifteen minutes shall be entitled to the floor in preference to one proposing to speak for an hour, and that hereafter no proposition for extension of time shall be entertained.

Objection was made, and the resolution was not offered.

THE MEMORY OF LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.

Mr. SITGREAVES offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a Committee of one member from each State represented in the House, to join such Committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, and report upon the propriety of an address before Congress commemorative of the life, character and services of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House proceeded to the reconsideration of the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee, to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights.

Mr. KELLEY offered the following substitute for the bill:

Whereas, As the eleven States, which lately formed the so-called Confederate States of America, are without their practical relations to the Union, and cannot be fully restored or reinstated in the same without the action of Congress; therefore, be it enacted, &c.:

SEC. 1. That the eleven States lately in rebellion may form valid State Governments in the following manner:

SEC. 2. The State Government, now existing, though formed in the midst of martial law, and, though, in many instances their constitutions were adopted under duress and not submitted to the people for ratification, are hereby acknowledged as valid Governments for municipal purposes.

SEC. 3. The President shall direct the Governors of the said eleven States which lately formed the so-called Confederate States of America to call conventions on or before the first day of January, 1867, for the formation of State Constitutions and to enable the electoral people of the several States aforesaid, to choose delegates to the said Convention. The Government or chief Executive of said States shall order all elections to be held on a day to be fixed by him, for members of a Convention to frame a Constitution for said State, which said Constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people of said State, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained; and, if ratified by a majority of the legal voters, as hereinafter described, shall be declared to be the Constitution of said State.

SEC. 4. The persons who shall be entitled to vote at said elections shall be all persons, irrespective of color, who shall have resided in the State six months prior to said election, are twenty-one years of age, and can read the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 5. No Constitution from any of said States shall be presented to or acted on by Congress which shall deny to any person, irrespective of color or previous condition, equal liberty and rights before the law, including the rights of suffrage as herein before enacted.

SEC. 6. Whenever the foregoing conditions shall have been complied with, and the amendments to the Constitution adopted by Congress since the rebellion of the people of the States aforesaid, shall have been ratified by any of said States, the representatives of such States may present its Constitution to Congress, and if the same shall be approved by Congress, said State shall be declared entitled to the rights, and privileges, and immunities, and be subject to all the obligations and liabilities of a State within the Union; and, thereupon, a general amnesty shall be declared by the President to all persons residing in said State, who have offended against the authority, dignity and peace of the United States in the recent rebellion.

Mr. ROSSEAU addressed the House, arguing that it was the fault of the radical majority that the insurgent States were not now reconstructed and the country restored to peace and prosperity. The majority had had the matter in the palm of their hands for the last seven months, but had done nothing. Before Congress met the Speaker had laid down the rule by which the House was to be governed. Departing from the policy of restoration laid down by President LINCOLN and President JOHNSON, he was the first to start the complaint against President JOHNSON for not having called Congress together. He argued that if Mr. COLFAX and the leading members of the Republican party had, during the last Summer, deemed it so desirable that Congress should be convened, he and they should have made that opinion known to the President and the country, and the Speaker should have remained here for that purpose instead of going on a visit to BRIGHAM YOUNG and his ladies, and gathering up materials for his splendid lecture. But none of these gentlemen had asked the President to call Congress together. The Speaker had recently published a letter, asserting that the day after the murder of President LINCOLN, he had made such a suggestion, and that President JOHNSON told him the responsibilities of the Presidency had been so suddenly thrown on him that he had not thought of the matter. That was the first and last that any one had heard of a desire on the part of Speaker COLFAX to have Congress convened. He had not expressed the mildest or most modest sort of such a desire to the President, and yet the first thing he did when he came back was to complain that the President had not called Congress together. Mr. ROUSSEAU passed on to speak of the assault made some weeks since on the President by Mr. INGERSOLL, and said that the language made use of on that occasion was unworthy to be uttered on the floor of the House, the President being denounced as a demagogue, and all who supported his policy as lickspittles and sycophants. He hurled back such epithets in the teeth of him who uttered them, and who had done nothing during the war but stay at home and look after the offices.

Mr. FARNSWORTH called attention to the fact that Mr. INGERSOLL was absent.

Mr. ROUSSEAU said he was aware of that, but that was not his (ROUSSEAU'S) fault. If he was not here now he would be back, and he (ROUSSEAU) was not going to leave. He would not say that he "would be responsible to him here or elsewhere." He did not seek to be held responsible outside of the House. But if the gentleman (INGERSOLL) were here, he (ROUSSEAU) would use stronger terms than he would use in his absence. He would say, however, to begin with, that when the gentleman stigmatized those who sustained the President's policy as sycophants and lickspittles, who were seeking for some contemptible office, that it was false, was unjust to the President and unjust to his friends, and unjust to the gentleman from Illinois himself. GRANT, SHERMAN and THOMAS were supporters of the President, and would the gentleman tell them that they were lick-spittles? The circumstance that provoked the passion and the unseemly deportment of the gentleman from Illinois was the removal of one of his friends from a contemptible office in Peoria, the editor of a newspaper there.

Mr. ROUSSEAU went on to argue that the adoption by the Republican Party of a liberal, manly and just policy at the commencement of Congress, would have given that party a lease of power for the next thirty years, and even now so convinced were the leaders of that party that their course would not be disapproved by the people that they would not adjourn the session without admitting Tennessee. They would have to eat their words in that particular. He predicted that Mr. Speaker COLFAX would tell them that they dare not go back to their constituency without doing that just, proper and legal thing.

Mr. FARQUHAR interrupted him to state that Mr. Speaker COLFAX had been, since the commencement of the session, in favor of admitting the loyal members from Tennessee.

Mr. ROUSSEAU was aware that that was said by the Speaker and other radical members, and that was the programme; but still the loyal members from Tennessee had not been admitted. Queen ELIZABETH had once asked the Speaker of the English Parliament what that body had passed, and the reply was, "Seven weeks, your Majesty." So this Congress, if asked the same question, would have to answer, "Seven months," for it had done nothing but pass a Freedmen's Bureau Bill and some such measures.

Mr. PRICE sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Col. STOKES, of Tennessee, to his constituents, in which he took the ground that Congress was right in not admitting representatives from Tennessee and the other insurgent States. He said he would place that declaration of one who knew the feelings of the people of the South, made, too, in opposition to his own interests, against the opinions of the member from Kentucky.

Mr. GRINNELL got leave to make a personal explanation in reference to some reflections upon him made by Mr. ROUSSEAU. He said that if he were the President, and such a speech were made in his defence, he would say: "God save me from such an unmanly, incoherent, brainless defender! equal in virtue, in civil life, as in military." In what volume was the gentleman's military history to be found? The reputation he got in Kentucky was earned by sending back negroes across the Ohio or Mississippi River who had swam the river for their liberty. Where had the gentleman been in the great battles of the war? A hundred and fifty miles away from them. Let him ask Gen. GRANT, or any general officer, his opinion about him. The gentleman had talked about his commanding Iowa troops, but a leading officer from that State had told him it was a common expression among the troops when there was any excitement, that it was either a rabbit or Gen. ROUSSEAU. He had not led Iowa troops to the "imminent deadly breach." It was all pretence—all the merest mockery. It was the gentleman blowing his own horn. The gentleman traduced him (Mr. GRINNELL) in a speech which he made in New-York at a Fenian meeting, speaking of him as "a pitiful political demagogue, whose name he believed was GRINNELL;" and he had, in the same speech, spoken of a distinguished member of the House (alluding to Mr. STEVENS) as a miscreant for whom he could not express his contempt. "And there," said Mr. GRINNELL, in a most contemptuous manner, "there he stands, six feet high, and even calling himself a buttoned-up general officer and gentleman."

Mr. ROUSSEAU, after shifting his position several times, had got into the vicinity of Mr. GRINNELL, and it might reasonably be expected that, smarting under the taunts and sneers so lavishly directed at him, he would take a summary mode of dealing with the member from Iowa, but at this time Mr. BANKS rose and made the point of order that the gentleman from Iowa had not, in obtaining leave to make a personal explanation, obtained any right to violate the rules of debate, which point of order the Speaker sustained, notifying Mr. GRINNELL that he must proceed in order.

Mr. ROUSSEAU intimated that if the Speaker would not protect him he would protect himself.

Mr. GRINNELL remarked that if the gentleman would deny that he had called a member of the House a miscreant he would have nothing further to say.

Mr. ROUSSEAU denied that he had called Mr. STEVENS a miscreant, but admitted saying that a man who would put himself between the contending factions of the country, to keep them apart, was a miscreant.

Mr. GRINNELL remarked sneeringly that a fellow who had had a quarrel with a colored barber might try to get out of it in that way.

Mr. ROUSSEAU renewed the intimation that if the Speaker would not protect him, he would protect himself.

The Speaker informed Mr. GRINNELL that if he again violated the rules of debate, he would call him to order.

Mr. GRINNELL concluded by disavowing any unfriendliness toward the gentleman from Kentucky or his State. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROUSSEAU obtained the floor, and made a temperate statement to the House in reference to his position in a former debate on the subject of an outrage committed by an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau on a gentleman in Kentucky and his wife and daughter. He would not resent anything that the gentleman from Iowa might say, because he had understood that gentleman to say that he could not be insulted, and with such a man he could have no quarrel.

Mr. GRINNELL (in his seat)—No, Sir; I never said that.

Mr. ROUSSEAU explained the anecdote about the rabbit by stating that it was the custom of the men in camp, whenever they started a rabbit, to surround it and have great excitement in catching it, and that on one occasion, when he had returned to camp, after a short absence, the men greeted him as he went along, which induced a wag of a soldier to say in reference to the excitement, that it was either a rabbit or Gen. ROUSSEAU. He thanked God that his name had been honorably linked with those who had taken up arms in defence of their country. He expressed the hope that this would be the last connection he would have with the gentleman from Iowa, and he would not have occasion to recur to the matter. Whatever honor or credit that gentleman (GRINNELL) might take to himself out of the matter, he was welcome to.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in answer to a House resolution of the 10th of May, relative to the claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Venezuela, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE REMOVAL OF THE SIOUX INDIANS.

Also a message from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Interior, communicating information required by a resolution of the 21st of May, relative to the removal of the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, and to the provision made for their accommodation in the Territory of Nebraska, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Pleasant Weather—Gossip about Furs—Trout Fishing and Other Sporting Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 18, 1866.

It is too pleasant out-of-doors to expect any man to remain in writing letters such a day as this; can't do himself or his readers justice. The sun shines so brightly, and all nature smiles so sweetly, he can't help keeping one eye out of the window, and a man that looks into the street about this hour is very likely to get his eye upon the very zephyr-like ladies who go floating by with all the grace and elegance they are capable of. Montgomery-street is a picture such a morning as this, and if one is curious to note the various toilets, he can be amused to see one lady floating along in gauze, and the next sweltering under a heavy Russia fur cape. You see our climate is a sort of cross between July and October. The mornings are generally quite warm, but about 11 o'clock the cool, bracing north wind begins to blow, and then the warmer clothing is best. In the morning the zephyrs have it, but about noon they disappear, and the furs reign. There is no necessity for furs any time in this climate, but we do have rich, lovely furs just from the north coast, and over from the Russian possessions, and it is a duty every lady considers that she owes society and herself, to have a set of furs. They are to be found in every family; children cry for them, and ofttimes family differences and domestic imbroglios are settled by the compromise of a set of furs. There is hardly any style of domestic grievance that cannot be so settled. The court is saved many a divorce trial by these tear-dryers. The time was when other things sufficed, in early days—a set of quartz jewelry, then diamond earrings, then a camel's-hair shawl—but they won't do now; for in most instances these domestic differences have occurred sufficiently often to have enabled the lady to go through the list; they have them all. There are few families that can't show the whole catalogue; but furs are a more modern ultimatum, and I would advise all married people contemplating coming to California, especially the male member, to be cautious how he raises a breeze on a slight provocation, unless prepared to pay the penalty. Furs are at present the recognized currency for serious outbreaks. A silk dress or even theatre tickets may do for little short-comings, late-comings, not coming at all, or inability to find the keyhole, or distinguish the number after the gas has been extinguished, &c.; but for real, serious and warlike demonstrations, there is no balm, nothing so soothing as furs. You can't settle much of a row with a bonnet, either; there is too little of them; they are no longer current. I don't know how far a good four-pound waterfall or a couple of pounds of ringlets might go; but as they are among the necessaries of life, the indispensables, they probably don't count for anything. But, as I was saying, this is a charming day, and I can't stand it to stay in doors; and, although "steamer-day," and all my little bills will be coming in for collection, I do violence to my own feelings by going away without paying them; but I know of a splendid trout stream that has not been fished in, about twenty miles from here, and if horseflesh don't fail me, my "fly" will float upon that rivulet about sundown this day. It is a good place for trout, and a better for grizzlies. The Coast Range is their favorite haunt, and there's where I am going, in about a half hour from these presents.

Since JOHN HACKETT left California I don't fear any live man on this trout business, and although HACKETT can beat me, or almost any one else, with the double-barrel, I wouldn't mind giving him a "shy" on the piscatorial. I think a man who is fond of fishing and shooting has much to live for and enjoy that those who do not cannot understand, and I am really sorry for such. I would lend a man five dollars if he was a good fisherman, relying upon the moral honesty that always accompanies that weakness (ahem!) for his repaying, when I would not advance the first red cent to one who did not.

California is the paradise of the devotees of rod and gun. Such fishing as we get in the mountains, and such shooting—deer, grouse, quail and water-fowl *ad libitum*—and any ambitious sportsman who wants to try a grizzly can find him, but as a general thing you can't get any one who knows them and the court to acknowledge they have lost any grizzly, and have therefore no desire to hunt for the animal. A grizzly has a little facetious manner sometimes, and is given to pawing off the top of a man's head, leaving it in a condition past any hair restorative ever yet known. To shoot at one and wound him is almost certain death to the sportsman, and the only way to make sure of them is to stand your ground until they are within a few feet, and then make his head a target, and blow the biggest kind of a hole through it; but it requires a little nerve to stand until the playful little fellow gets that close—and a man may be pardoned for having urgent business in another direction, or climbing a tree. A good sizable grizzly weighs about 1,500 pounds—all a man wants to "lug" home in his game bag of a warm day.

There is other very good shooting now, too. A class of gentlemen, termed here "road agents," have become very numerous lately; they are called elsewhere "foot-pads" and highway robbers. It is not over safe to start out, with a gold watch and a full purse, through the country. WELLS & FARGO'S treasure-box is their greatest weakness. They stop the stage and drag it forth, break it open, and appropriate the contents, in the coolest possible manner. A few days since they stopped the Nevada stage and obtained $8,000. As soon as the fact was made known a plucky little Sheriff armed with one of the "Henry Repeating Rifles," set out in pursuit, and a few miles from the scene of the robbery came upon the robbers. One of them, raising his head, saw the Sheriff, stooped down and grabbed his pistol; but as his head appeared above the bushes a ball went crashing through it. The next made an attempt to fire, but was shot dead; the third ran, but the fatal rifle was on him, and he too fell, with a bullet through his body, a dead man. Thus a cool head and steady hand saved the courts much trouble, and within an hour after the robbery was committed, the perpetrators were all three tried, convicted and executed by the Sheriff and Judge Henry, and the money recovered. There is no use in talking—that aforesaid Henry rifle is a great weapon, and a terror to all evil doers in California. The Indians begin to know them, too. A friend who has just returned from Arizona says the whites couldn't stay in the country at all except for them. He also says an old Indian wanted to see one of those guns that went "pop, pop, pop," illustrating his idea by running round in a ring, to show that there was no end to the thing. For which elegant notice of the aforesaid gun, if the agents should come hammering around your office late at night to know your correspondent's address, please put your own or somebody's head out of the window and give it to them—tell them we scorn bribes, (anything sent by WELLS, FARGO & Co. sure to reach, &c.,) and are not to be cajoled into a first-rate notice of anything. (They need not mind about paying the charges.) The Press is not to be perverted—(prefer a gilt-plated one.)

The blausted Englishers must have queer ideas of this country and its resources. Recently, a gentleman metallurgist brought from England an assay furnace and apparatus for making assays; supposing, probably, that this, not being an English possession, must be terribly benighted, he brought along, not only fire bricks, to use in the furnace, but common bricks to set it up, and thirty-eight feet of stove-pipe, paying the heavy rate of freight on all by steamer and over the Isthmus. He must have been somewhat surprised to find he could obtain here apparatus of every kind and quality and a very good article of bricks at about $5 per thousand. We will send a missionary to England.

A new idea has been taken hold of by an enterprising Californian. He has started for the East with a drove of California horses, the native breed—some 500, intending to drive them into Missouri to supply the demand. As these horses cost but little here, are tough, hardy, and can live on the photograph of a bunch of grass, they will be sure to go through all right. We shall be sending you a great many other products yet, and probably feed and clothe you all when the Pacific Railroad is finished.

England might as well give in and give up the Fenian Isle, for there's danger ahead. The telegraph informs us that a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Benicia yesterday—and goes off into a fever of ejaculations—Great excitement! People congregating in immense crowds! Music flying and banners playing! Intense interest and enthusiasm! The people in earnest! England little knows her danger. Benicia is a little one-horse town about thirty miles from San Francisco, once known as the rival of San Francisco, containing about 150 inhabitants, all told by raking the surrounding country, celebrated for having in early days come pretty near being something, and a very good place to fish for sturgeon, three or four having been caught there in the last ten years. The Pacific Mail Company undertook in early days to settle the question, and move the whole world up there by moving and erecting their machine shops there; but MAHOMET concluded not to go to the mountain, and Benicia fell still-born, and no amount of enterprise has ever been able to resuscitate it. The only great man there was Gen. Blank, who to save himself from *ennui* started a little game of poker and cleaned out the principal citizens, since which and when there has never been any money there: but it has now become the Fenian headquarters, and it is a good place for it, for if Benicia is not the death of it, and don't put it to sleep, it has changed its character.

I can't finish this letter properly with sundry items of sober news, because my time is up, and I have trout on the brain and hope soon to have them in the basket. I will do penance in my next, and give you bushels of dull facts and heavy sense to make amends.

PODGERS.

The Deering Murder—A Surgical Lecture Over the Dead Body of Probst.

From the Philadelphia North American, June 10.

An autopsy of the body of the executed murderer PROBST was made in the clinic room of Jefferson Medical College on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of as many persons as the apartment would contain, all of whom were present by invitation, and most of whom were members of the medical profession.

The occasion was the subject of a lecture by Prof. PANCOAST, son to the veteran Professor, now unfortunately suffering badly from inflammation of the eyes, and not able to be present. The lecture and the operation lasted for two hours, and was to the medical students and physicians assembled an occasion of special interest.

The body, dark and discolored at the extremities, was placed upon a revolving table on the centre of the amphitheatre. The professors occupied the nearest seats, and up to the highest bench every inch of room was filled. The result of the examination showed that, aside from its ignominy, the manner of PROBST'S death produced but one single pang. He died not from congestion, from asphyxia, or from the fracture of the vertebræ of the neck; he died from an immense shock, that shattered in an instant the entire nervous system. There was a livid mark around the neck made made by the rope. Where the knot had been there was no discoloration whatever, and this showed that the constriction was only around a portion of the neck. There was no laceration of the structures or the tissues discernible when the neck was opened. The jugular was distended with blood. The weight of the man was 176-pounds, and the surgeons expected that a fall of his body three feet and a half would have sundered every part in this locality. Not even the delicate veins were injured.

The cavity of the chest being examined, showed muscular development to a high degree, and the presence of strata of fat. Death was not caused by want of air, for the lungs were fully distended, and even perfectly healthy in appearance; and the right side of the heart, usually congested under these circumstances of death, was found in its natural condition. The digestion was perfect. Though the prisoner had breakfast upon bread and butter, with two boiled eggs, the whole were found to have been absorbed, and the stomach absolutely empty.

The brain was healthy, but of less than average size. Its weight was thirty-six ounces; that of GREEN, the Malden murderer, was four ounces less. Looking over the whole ground, the young Professor pointed out the inevitable conclusion that PROBST died from the effects of the nervous shock resulting from the fall, and from the compression of the nerves and arteries. The demonstrator took occasion to say that he considered the size of the brain as having no bearing upon the question of intelligence or its opposite.

In the course of the lecture, Dr. PANCOAST narrated some interesting anecdotes. He said that it was important to have these examinations, in order to advance the cause of science.

The county will be at no cost for the interment of this murderer. His skeleton will be mounted and wired, and will be preserved forever in the anatomical museum of Jefferson College.

FROM BRIDGEPORT.

The Connecticut Senate and the Mouth of the Great New-England River—Beautiful Bridgeport.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Friday, June 8, 1866.

Connecticut politics is seldom comprehended by outsiders. If, therefore, this epistle should err in any conclusions concerning the recent invitation to the Connecticut Senate to visit the New-York Central Park, let the hospitable people of Bridgeport set the TIMES right.

By invitation, the Senate of Connecticut were to have been put under the care of Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company's fine boat, *J. B. Schuyler*, and taken to New-York this morning, and after making the tour of Central Park, the Senators were to have dined at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. But the arrangements which had been made by the Hon. WILLIAM D. BISHOP, of Bridgeport, a member of the body, were nullified by citizens of Hartford and Springfield, who contrived to make the Senators their guests on an excursion from Hartford down and up the Connecticut River.

The Shore Line Railroad wants to bridge the Connecticut from Lyme to Saybrook, and it is supposed that Bostonians and New-Yorkers who are interested in the stock of this air line from city to city are anxious to bridge that river, and thus rid themselves of the expense and annoyance of ferry-boats. They are willing, after bridging the river, to keep powerful tug-boats near their draw-bridges, to tow sailing vessels through, and they cannot see any reasonable objection which the Connecticut River navigators can interpose.

The three great railway companies whose rails connect Boston and Albany see in this proposed bridge the withdrawal of a considerable share of their traffic, and they therefore object, and would seem to have persuaded the skippers of the river that a bridge must necessarily injure them very seriously.

Of course Hartford is interested in staving off any bridge project, because the great tide of travel between New-York and Boston, which now and for years past has run through Hartford and Springfield, would be diverted thereby; and naturally certain of the capitalists of Hartford, when they heard that the Senate had been invited to visit the New-York Central Park and return by way of the mouth of the Connecticut, cooked up a counter scheme, and contrived to get possession of the Senators and show them the river from Windsor Locks down to the Haddams, carefully informing their guests as to the magnitude of the river commerce, and creating an impression against the bridge. So, they defeated the excursion to New-York, and it remains to be seen what action the Senate will take on its return to duty.

This proposed excursion brought me, yesterday afternoon, to Bridgeport. The trip by either of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company's swift steamers, the *J. B. Schuyler*, commanded by Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, and the *Bridgeport*, under command of Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, is made from city to city in about three hours and a half, and is one of the pleasantest excursions out of the City. I took the *Schuyler* at 3:20 yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Catharine-street, the New-Haven boat, (*Continental*,) which had been delayed in getting out, passing the Catharine-slip at the moment when the *Schuyler* started. The *Continental* led the *Schuyler* through the East River and to Fort Schuyler, and at that point the *Schuyler* overhauled the New-Haven boat. The two then sailed forty miles abreast, and on the arrival of the Bridgeport boat, off her harbor, the *Continental* was not a length ahead. One of the officers of the latter craft was aboard the *Schuyler*, and Capt. MCNEILL's men imagined, as he landed in Bridgeport, that he had become dizzy from traveling in a fast boat; but Deacon ELIAS HOWE, Jr., who was one of the passengers on this trip, thought that the *Continental* man's dizziness might have been traced to the *Schuyler's* viands.

New-Haven, to the railway traveler, is a hole in the ground. Bridgeport, to the same traveler, is a riverside city of much bustle and more uncleanliness. But the visitor who is permitted to see more of the city than can be seen from railway-car windows, finds it one of the most attractive of cities. Golden Hill, the abode of the Barnums, the Bishops, the Howes, the McNeils, and the Wilsons, overlooks the business part of the city, and, with its fine landscape gardening and ornate mansions, is a little Paradise. Fairfield Park, on the shore of the Sound, is just outside the city, and will in time be one of the city's lions, as the grounds of Iranistan are and for years have been. Golden Hill is inhabited almost exclusively by gentlemen whose places of business are in New-York. Among them are the inimitable BARNUM, whom everybody knows; Mr. WILSON, of the well-known firm of WHEELER & WILSON, and the other sewing-machine man, Deacon ELIAS HOWE, Jr., an old New-Yorker, who has erected extensive factories in East Bridgeport, and has become one of the "solid men" of the town. These gentlemen take the early morning trains into New-York, and at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, having finished their work for the day, return by the boat, making a trip wherein they can chat with their neighbors to their hearts' content, or write up their private correspondence, if they choose thus to employ their time.

Many of the business men of Bridgeport embark on board Capt. WEEKS' fine steamboat *Bridgeport*, leaving at 11 P. M., and arriving in the City at about daybreak, perhaps returning on board the *Schuyler* in the afternoon, thus making a pleasant trip to the City and losing only one day from their business. Their wives go down to the City aboard the morning trains, and before the hour for the departure of the afternoon boat they have ample time to spend all their dimes. After which, a breezy sail through the Sound, in charge of a Captain who is one of their best neighbors, is eminently preferable to the jam and jar and din of a railway train.

The old feud between the towns along the shore of the Sound and the unlucky New-York and New-Haven Railroad rages with its earliest intensity, and the bitterest foes of the New-Haven line are to be found in Bridgeport. They have fought the railway hitherto with boats on the Sound; and in this contest they have been aided by the Naugatuck Valley and Housatonic Railroads. Their latest scheme is a new railway, whose tracks shall run parallel with the New-Haven, and which shall take a large share of the local travel into New-York. There is, however, an obstacle at Harlem. The Harlem River must be crossed, and the right of way must be secured for a track down Second-avenue to Houston-street; and with these drivileges granted, the new line will enjoy the advantage of the southernmost railway terminus in the City. Of course nobody can expect this line to yield dividends until its managers make arrangements to secure through travel. It is said that in anticipation of the building of a rival road, the New-Haven is operating with the Common Council of your City for the construction of a horse railway from Twenty-third street and Fourth-avenue across to the Hudson River Railway, and that through passengers are to be ticketed across this line to Pavonia-avenue, in Jersey City. Whether the Sound villages and cities which now complain of the incivility of the New-Haven road will ever lay their rival track, remains to be seen. The subject may yet be thrust upon the present Legislature, and it may create new divisions therein. But in the Legislature the large towns have not a preponderant representation. Years ago, it was enacted that every town in the State should have two representatives in the Lower House. Since that time several small towns have become cities of no mean importance; but their representation in the Legislature is no greater than when they were the merest hamlets. So, the City of Bridgeport, on a vote in the Connecticut Halls of Legislation, has no greater power than either of the numerous Haddams.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A National Portrait Gallery—Colors of Various Regiments.

A meeting of the Board of Councilmen took place yesterday afternoon.

Mr. GREEN in the chair. The following resolution was offered by Mr. KEECH:

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of this Board be instructed to ascertain the probable cost of a portrait of the late Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, United States Army, suitable to be placed in the Governor's room of the City Hall, or other proper place; also, that the same committee be instructed to consider the advisability of providing and arranging for the institution and establishment of a Gallery of Paintings to be composed of the portraits of distinguished Americans and friends of the freedom of nations, historical, and other appropriate paintings, such gallery to be opened to the public free of charge.

It was adopted.

Stands of colors were voted to the following regiments: First and Third Cavalry; First Artillery; First, Seventy-ninth and Ninety-fifth Infantry. Each stand of colors to cost $800.

The Board adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

A Vessel with Nitro-Glycerine on Board Refused Permission to Lay at the Dock—Action of the Fire Commissioners.

The bark *Professor Baum* arrived at this port on Friday last, from Hamburg, having on board twelve cases of nitro-glycerine. Under instructions from Fire Marshal BAKER, the Harbor Master refused to permit the vessel to come up to the pier, but compelled her to anchor in the North River. The Fire Commissioners, having been applied to for permission to land the explosive material, they replied as follows:

OFFICE BOARD OF METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1866.

To whom it may concern:

Permission being asked of this Board for the landing, from the bark *Professor Baum*, now at the port of New-York, of twelve cases of nitro-glycerine, and on the recommendation of A. E. BAKER, Fire Marshal, we do hereby consent that the said twelve cases be taken from said vessel by boat and conveyed by water to the nearest landing-place by water to be stored in a shanty on Eighty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue; provided, such magazine be licensed therefor by the Mayor of the City of New-York, Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, and not otherwise; and further, provided, no portion of said nitro-glycerine be removed therefrom without permission in every case being first had and obtained from this Board, reserving the right, however, to order at any time the said nitro-glycerine to be removed beyond the City limits, and to remove the same at the risk and expense of the owners thereof.

C. C. PINCKNEY, President.

This letter bears the following indorsement:

Approved. The article to be removed in boats, and not to be taken through the City; special directions to be given by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

June 11, 1866.

The shanty alluded to has already been occupied as a receptacle for this dangerous explosive compound.

STRAWBERRIES.

The New-York Trade—Where the Berries Come From—New-York Eats $7,000 Worth of Strawberries in a Day.

If the statement of Sam Weller's pieman friend be true that when "fruits is in, cats is out," there must be at present a vanishing tendency on the part of the feline tribe in New-York, provided the gastronomic rule holds good in American as in British latitude. Certain it is that just now "fruits is in," so far as New-Yorkers are concerned. Not the heavier, more ponderous ones, such as melons, peaches, apples, or even pears or plums, but *berries*. The sweet strawberry, most fragrant and most delicately pleasant of all the fruits of all the year, is now here. Next in order will follow the hardier raspberry; then come the blackberries, and the rarer (and it should be still more rare) gooseberry; this pretty much ends up the berry season. Interspersed, however, among the berries come the earlier of the tree and shrub fruits, and long before we have done with the blackberries we have the currants and cherries, sometimes the earlier plums and peaches, and, indeed, not unfrequently the very first of the "harvest apples."

Our present business is, however, entirely with the strawberries, and the object of this article is to give a sketch of the strawberry trade as conducted in this City, giving—so far as an article of this length may give—an idea of the extent of the trade and the commercial interests it bears, when compared to other, and, what would seem at the first glance, more extensive and important branches of business.

The strawberry season lasts about two months—that is, from the day of the first appearance of the earliest berries to the date of their entire disappearance from the market, the space of eight weeks commonly elapses. The height of the season, however, or the time during which the berries are the best, and are the most eagerly sought after, ranges only from two to four weeks. The greater part of the strawberries which come to New-York are grown in Jersey, where there are many farmers who devote the larger part of their lands purely to the cultivation of the strawberry crop. In selecting strawberries to be raised for market, three principal things are to be observed: 1, to select berries which shall enable the cultivator to have his fruit early in the market; 2, to have such berries as shall present a fine, handsome appearance to the buyer; and, finally, to grow such varieties as shall secure a continuous crop from the earliest day of their coming into market till the time when other and hardier fruits have entirely supplanted them. Every grower has his own plant fancies, and the controversies on these various points are as sharp and almost as unrelenting as certain theological quarrels we wot of. Some farmers prefer one variety, some another, but all agree as to three great requisites to be looked for from a crop—which we have already stated—viz.: that it shall be early, fine in appearance, and shall, like the faith of *bona fide* Christians, endure to the end.

The great New-York headquarters of the strawberry dealers is in the vicinity of Washington Market, though they seldom invade the body of the market itself. Some of the small sheds and shanties (for they can hardly be dignified by a more pretentious title) which skirt the docks along the North River, near the foot of Barclay-street, are the great establishments to which the growers consign the bulk of their fragrant commodity. The house of W. J. DUNCAN, in West-street, probably does the largest business in strawberries, especially that done in the City, though other dealers surpass them in the magnitude of their transactions in other berries—notably raspberries.

The farmers in Jersey who make a business of growing strawberries cultivate each from one-half an acre to ten acres; and after the crop begins to ripen it requires constant attention, for if the berries are neglected even a very few hours, they begin to sour, rot, and are soon spoiled. The pickers go over the vines once, twice or even more times a day, if the weather is so warm and sunny, and the fruit in such a state of forwardness as to require such close attention. The picker takes in his hand a little wooden frame, like a shallow box, about a foot and a half long by a foot wide, set on four legs and fitted with a handle—this box or "frame" holds precisely sixteen of the ordinary strawberry baskets. These sixteen baskets are arranged in the "frame," and the picker proceeds to fill them directly from the vines—the berries are not, as many suppose, first collected in large vessels, and afterwards sorted out into the small baskets in which we see them when they come to market; but, in order to save all unnecessary handling they are picked at once into the tiny basket in which they are at last presented to the customer. The old style of "frame" was merely a square, flat-bottomed box, which, when set down on the ground, crushed and bruised the vines, and it was only till within six months that any one thought of and adopted the very simply and obvious device of putting legs to the "frame" in order to raise it above and protect the vines.

The berries are picked in the daytime, of course, and at evening are counted up and carefully packed for transportation in "crates," to be placed on board the boats for New-York. These "crates" are simply square boxes, which are covered in on the sides and top with open slats, instead of being tightly boarded up. They vary in size, some holding not more than fifty baskets, while the largest and proper size holds about three hundred baskets. The size of the crates depends solely upon the caprice or convenience of the berry growers—the same thing may be said about the size of the small basket, which also varies. The wholesale buyers in the City are trying to institute a reform in this matter—it would obviously be much better for all parties concerned if there could be an established calibre for both the baskets and the crates. According to the regulation which the wholesale dealers are striving now to introduce, the strawberry basket is to hold one-third of a quart; that is, the berries contained in three regulation baskets, when emptied out and carefully measured, should make just a full quart. For the "crates," it is proposed to have them all made so as to hold each precisely three hundred baskets. If these plans can be adopted, it will very much facilitate calculations, not only for the wholesale dealers and those who buy immediately from them, but every person who has occasion to purchase even a single quart of berries will be able at a glance to decide whether the full and proper *quantum* has been delivered.

To show the irregularity of the manner in which some of the farmers now conduct their business, it is proper to state that oftentimes berries come to market put up in hat-boxes, old trunks, and any sort of old and otherwise useless receptacle they can find. In such cases the dealers are very loth to buy them at all, and only do so when the supply is short; or rather, perhaps, because in the present state of strawberry culture the supply is never equal to the demand, and so all berries can be sold for some sort of a price. When, however, farmers come to fully understand that if their berries are properly and neatly put up they will command not only a readier sale, but a larger price, the proposed new "crates" and "baskets" will, we apprehend, be speedily adopted universally.

Some berries are packed in small basket-like contrivances, made of wide slats tacked together over a round or square wooden bottom. These are called "cups," and are rapidly growing into favor with dealers, from the fact they are cheap, much more exact as to quantity and much more neat than the old baskets.

The earliest, but by no means the best berries in market, are Maryland berries, which generally get here from one to two weeks earlier than the New-Jersey fruit, which comes next in order.

The earliest berries from Baltimore were this year received here on the 25th of May. They are a sourer, smaller, and every way much inferior berry to those from New-Jersey or from New-York. Despite these drawbacks, however, they meet with a ready and a rapid sale, being eagerly sought after from the fact that they have a monopoly of the early market. Inferior as they are even at their very best, there are many of these Maryland berries sent to market in an unripe condition, the demand being so great and the price so tempting, that the growers will not wait for them to ripen.

The first New-Jersey berries offered this Summer was a lot consigned to Messrs. DUNCAN & Co., of West-street, from Keyport, and which were put in the market on the morning of May 26. The next lot came from Dover, New-Jersey, and from that date to the present the market has been well supplied. The varieties most prized by the Jersey farmers are the "Early Scarlet," the "Scotch Runner," and what is known as the "Russell" berry. The country immediately about Hackensack, New-Jersey, sends also a good supply, and, in fact, every part of the Camden and Amboy State which is within easy railroad reach of New-York, finds a strawberry grower in every farmer whose farm affords him a field with a light sandy soil, and a Southern aspect. Sometimes his venture is a mere patch, but little larger than a bed-quilt, and there are growers, as we have stated, to be seen who own strawberry patches all the way from a patch the size of a very small baby's particularly small pocket-handkerchief up to a noble scarlet field of a dozen acres, be the same more or less. The finest berries that Jersey sends come from Burlington County, which sends the produce of several fine seedlings, which are specially distinguished for excellence of flavor and for size. The public would, as a rule, be willing to pay more money for a berry of a superior sweetness and flavor if they could get it; we would recommend some of our berry growers when selecting their varieties for planting, to look a little more to the quality and not so exclusively to the quantity—the most prolific vine is not always the best paying one—the strawberry patch that produces the most berries does not invariably return the most money.

The very best berries ever offered for sale here are grown in Niagara County, in this (New-York) State. The favorite varity is the "Triomphe le Gand," which is also extensively cultivated in other States and counties. These Northern varieties are not yet in market, but will be about July 1, possibly a little before, or perhaps even a few days later, as the weather may determine, for there is no fruit so delicately sensitive to the action of the sun as the strawberry. For instance, last year New-Jersey berries were first offered in market on the 16th of May, while this season the cold weather kept them back for nearly a fortnight, till May 28. This same cool weather has injured the crop very much in New-Jersey, but the New-York crop, which is not due here till this week, being so much later, has escaped the blighting influences of the untoward frosts and rains, and will give nearly or quite a full yield.

The strawberry business is by no means the light and easy trade that many might suppose—the wholesale dealers in this City, as well as the sailors and all others engaged in their transportation, being compelled to transact the greater part of their business in the night. The fruit being picked, basketed, counted, placed in the crates, invoiced, consigned and placed on the steamboat in charge of the proper agent, the care of the grower is over, and his troubles done for that particular lot, save only the one last duty of receiving the money and the trouble of spending it, both which onerous labors he probably would have little difficulty in transferring to another.

Some few of the berries are put on sailing vessels, but by far the greater part are placed at once on steamboats and so timed that their hour of arrival is well known to the agents here. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of all the strawberries eaten in New-York reach the foot of Barclay-street, North River, between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 A. M. Here they are received and checked by the consignees, and are at once turned over to the City wholesale buyers, grocerymen, marketmen and others who are in waiting. Nearly all the wholesale business in fruits of this kind is done between the hours of 2 and 4 A. M.; at 8 o'clock in the morning all is over, and the wharves that were so busy a few hours since, are as dull, quiet, and almost as deserted as though there had been no business done there for a month. The wholesale buyers take the "crates" away with them and return them next day, so that the growers, consignees and City customers have all to use and account for two sets of utensils.

The strawberry business is at present entirely in the hands of not more than a dozen dealers, each of whom has an extensive trade. Probably the heaviest dealer is WILLIAM J. DUNCAN, who sells every day from $500 to $1,000 worth of strawberries alone. His average daily sales at this time will amount to about 10,000 baskets, representing over 3,000 full quarts.

The steamboat *A. S. Brown* arrives from Keyport, N. J., landing at Barclay-street, every night. She carries from 800 to 1,000 "crates" of berries.

This is now the very height of the season; berries are now as plenty and as cheap as they will be this year. Soon the raspberries will come in, and then the day of strawberries is over for the next twelve-month.

On the 7th inst. (Thursday last) berries were sold at $8 per hundred baskets; on the 8th inst. at $9, and yesterday at from $8 to $9. These baskets, when properly made and honestly filled, hold, as before stated, just one-third of a quart, so that when berries are at "$9 a hundred," the price per quart is 27 cents.

The berries that are hawked about our streets by those persevering ladies who have made the shrill yell "Strawberrie," so familiar to our ears, are, however, by no means either of the first quality or the fullest measure. Many of them are the small sour Maryland berry, which can be obtained by these venders at a low price, and which are sold by them of course as a first quality fruit. Others of them go to the markets early and purchase really good berries at wholesale rates; many times five or six strawberry women clubbing their scanty funds to buy a "crate" which they divide among them.

They have each a set of baskets of their own. Some of these are expressly manufactured for the purpose, and are about one-fifth smaller than the honest basket. Others of these women, however, have the knack, by putting a small slip of paper at the bottom of the basket apparently for the sake of extra tidiness, of so packing the fruit in an honest basket as to defraud the customer about one-fifth, or even a quarter. It is seldom judicious to buy berries of these itinerant venders. Even if good and true measure could be always obtained, the fruit being dragged about hour after hour in the sun, becomes stale and dusty; besides this, sometimes poor fruit, left over from the evening before, is mixed with the other, and so all is spoiled. When this is done, the inferior fruit is in the middle, there being good berries on the top to catch the eye, and good ones on the bottom that they may be on top when the basket is emptied, while the poor, stale, sour berries are in the interspace.

Of all the berries that come to market, about one-tenth are seedling fruit, the others being berries that are esteemed for their prolific bearing, rather than their exquisite flavor. Of all the many fruits which are brought to the New-York market, both of foreign and home production, there is no one more highly esteemed, and no one more thoroughly wholesome, than our own indigenous strawberry. The market is now full of the very best varieties, which may be had at reasonable prices. While we would certainly advise their judicious and even liberal use, we would at the same time recommend our readers to beware of stale or sour fruit. It is easy enough to get from some trustworthy grocer good, fresh berries, and it is better by far to go without than not to have them fresh. Especially, in view of the now apprehended cholera, caution should be particularly observed, even with regard to the fruit itself; but of all things, unless you know where it is made, and how it is made, and who made it, avoid strictly and religiously, if you have not made your will and settled your mundane affairs, that diabolical invention of the fiend cholera, short—no, we mean "strawberry shortcake."

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB OF BROOKLYN.

The Regatta Yesterday—a Fair Start But no Wind—A Lazy Tour Round Buoy No. 9 and Home Again.

Yesterday the first annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn came off with as much spirit as could be infused into it with the thermometer at 100 degrees or thereabouts in the sun, and the wind nowhere.

The Atlantic is an outgrowth of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and is officered as follows: Commodore, T. C. Lyman; Vice-Commodore, Wm. M. Brasher; Secretary, C. T. Lippitt; Treasurer, G. Rogers Maxwell; Measurer, Edward Harvey; Chaplains, Revs. A. A. Willets and Jas. Eells.

The Regatta Committee were Messrs. Jno. T. Moore, Oliver G. Carter, Wm. Nichol Puffer, Charles Condit and Benson Van Vliet, and the Judges Messrs. Wm. M. Mannies, Lucien Birdseye, John T. Moore.

The entries of yachts for the race were as follows:

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.

Psyche, owned by FITCH B. TAYLOR.
Annie Laurie, owned by C. P. LOW.
Black Hawk, owned by J. B. MAXWELL.
Lois, owned by Commodore LYMAN.
Dolphin, owned by L. W. SHERIDAN.
Frolic, owned by C. T. LIPPITT.

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.

Agnes, owned by EDWARD HARVEY.
Lizzie, owned by WM. H. LANGLEY.
Martha, owned by Vice-Commander BRASHER.
Alida, owned by PHILIP BRASHER.
Nameless, owned by SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Hector, owned by WILLIAM PEET.
Aurelia, owned by HENRY A. GOUGE.
Imp, owned by H. W. HUBBELL, Jr.
Zaidee, owned by C. T. LICHFIELD.

It was understood before the start that the *Martha* was withdrawn from the competition that she might try her speed to-day among the craft of the Brooklyn Club; she nevertheless fell in line with her sister sloops for a love race at starting time.

As per programme, the yachts were all at anchor in line off Club Harbor at 11 A. M., with jibs down, the smaller yachts being to windward. What little wind there was came from the North, but scarcely enough of it to unfold the signal flags on the mast-heads. At 12 o'clock the first gun was fired, and all made ready for the start. At 12:15, prompt, the second gun was fired, and the second-class sloops were under way, shortly after followed by the first-class sloops at signal of the third gun. The start was faultless, and deserved to be followed by a better run, but the lazy wind refused to mend his pace despite the whistling of all on board, and the yachts passed through the Narrows at one another's heels, in a most affectionate but exceedingly uninteresting fashion. Off Fort Lafayette a capfull of wind came down, shook out the idle sheets and gave some locomotion to the little fleet. The *Martha* (although not entered, as we have said, but who ran the race for the love of it,) taking the lead and keeping it, being about half a mile ahead of Coney Island Point. If there was any interest whatever in the race to the spectators, or excitement to the yachters, it was during the sail from the Narrows to the out-stake at Buoy No. 9, where they arrived in the following order: *Martha, Psyche, Black Hawk, Annie Laurie, Alida, Agnes, Lois, Hector*. The *Hector*, as shown here was last to round the buoy, having sailed too far to windward; but to this circumstance she was indebted for the impetus given her by a specially favoring breeze which brought her up within hailing distance of the *Martha* before the Narrows were reached on the return trip. The wind by half-past three had veered southward, and was sufficiently vigorous in its efforts to carry away the smoke from the funnel of the steamer *W. Fletcher*, accompanying the regatta, and the mild perfume of the burning Habanas on board, but that was all. The yachts fell lovingly together once more and the outcry of the several skippers in their terror of too close embrace was the only feature of excitement of the home run. Luckily, however, the sky was charitable enough to send a puff past them, upon which they came in lazily, the *Martha* leading, followed by the *Hector*, *Agnes* and *Psyche*, the winners of the prizes. The *Martha* passed the flagship at 4:30; the *Hector*, for whom the first gun was fired, at 4:40; the *Agnes* at 4:45, and the *Psyche* at 4:50.

It is to be hoped that the "Brooklyn Club" will be more fortunate in the matter of weather to-day, and that the members of these sister clubs may be rewarded for the disappointment of yesterday.

MORTALITY REPORTS.

Deaths in New-York and Brooklyn—Cholera in Hester-Street.

Registrar HARRIS' report of mortality in this City, for the week ending on Saturday, the 9th instant, was completed yesterday, and shows that there were 393 deaths, or an increase of 97 upon the figures of the previous week. The returns show that there were two fatal cases of cholera and fifteen deaths from other diarrhœal diseases—all in tenement houses, or houses whose ventilation is defective. As usual, the mortality is shown to have been greatest in those wards wherein least attention is paid to cleanliness and ventilation. One hundred and two deaths in Brooklyn, added to the number in New-York, make an aggregate in both cities, last week, of 495, among a population of 1,022,498 inhabitants. Dr. HARRIS's figures are as follows:

WARDS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	From Zymotic Diseases.	Deaths by Accident.	Total.	Population, Census of 1865.
First	—	—	1	1	7	9,862
Second	—	—	—	—	—	1,194
Third	—	—	—	—	—	3,367
Fourth	—	—	1	1	8	17,352
Fifth*	—	—	2	5	13	18,205
Sixth	—	—	3	1	13	19,754
Seventh	—	—	1	2	19	36,982
Eighth	—	—	3	1	16	30,098
Ninth	—	—	2	1	13	38,504
Tenth	—	2	7	—	19	31,537
Eleventh	—	—	3	—	16	33,953
Twelfth†	—	—	12	1	27	26,289
Thirteenth	—	—	1	—	11	26,383
Fourteenth	—	—	1	—	10	23,382
Fifteenth	—	—	—	—	4	25,572
Sixteenth	—	—	2	—	17	41,972
Seventeenth	—	—	4	—	30	79,563
Eighteenth	—	—	—	—	21	47,613
Nineteenth‡	—	—	18	4	70	38,945
Twentieth	—	—	3	—	25	61,884
Twenty-first§	—	—	4	—	29	38,669
Twenty-second	—	—	9	—	25	47,361
Total	—	2	77	17	393	726,386

*Includes 6 deaths in the New-York Hospital.
†Includes 18 deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
‡Includes 44 deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospital.
§Includes 16 deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.

The report of Deputy Registrar R. CRESSON STILES, M. D., of mortality in Brooklyn, during the week ending on the 9th inst., is as follows:

WARDS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Foul-air Diseases.	Death by accident.	Total.	Population—Census of 1865.
First	—	—	—	—	2	6,128
Second	—	—	—	—	1	8,780
Third	—	—	—	—	2	8,890
Fourth	—	—	1	—	4	11,506
Fifth	—	—	1	1	7	17,820
Sixth	—	—	1	—	11	26,404
Seventh	—	—	2	—	4	15,968
Eighth	—	—	5	—	9	9,829
Ninth	—	—	4	1	9	23,443
Tenth	—	—	2	—	10	28,698
Eleventh	—	—	2	1	12	18,342
Twelfth	—	—	3	—	7	13,086
Thirteenth	—	—	1	—	3	17,791
Fourteenth	—	—	—	1	3	15,425
Fifteenth	—	—	1	—	2	11,449
Sixteenth	—	—	—	—	9	24,379
Seventeenth	—	—	—	—	—	10,234
Eighteenth	—	—	—	—	2	6,053
Nineteenth	—	—	1	—	1	8,065
Twentieth	—	—	—	—	4	13,980
Total	—	—	24	4	102	296,112

CHOLERA IN HESTER-STREET.

The following letter from Registrar HARRIS to Sanitary Superintendent DALTON reports a fatal case in Hester-street:

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, June 11, 1866.

DEAR DOCTOR: Information reached this bureau at noon, yesterday, that a case of cholera was in progress at No. 3 (rear) Hester-street. Soon as practicable I visited the patient and premises, and saw and obtained ample evidence of the nature of the case. It is, briefly, as follows: FREDERICK PEARSON, aged about 30, stevedore, residing in a rear basement on a level with and within ten feet of a dilapidated privy, was seized with cholera on Saturday afternoon. No error of diet or habits had provoked the attack, but the filthy, damp, and nauseous surroundings of his apartments were adapted to excite choleraic diarrhœa. The attack was sudden, the diarrhœa painless, and as severe muscular cramps supervened very speedily, the physicians in attendance—Drs. MCSWEENEY and BARKER—unhesitatingly pronounced it a case of sporadic cholera. At the hour I saw the patient—2 P. M. on Sunday—he was warm, but the face and hands were still blue from imperfect capillary circulation. Though not beyond danger, he was considered favorably convalescing. The same advice was given and instantly executed (under the lessee) as in the case in Twentieth-street, with the addition of a barrel of quick-lime to dry the cellar and the dismal area between front and rear buildings. From what I saw on the spot yesterday, I would recommend that the Sanitary Inspector thoroughly reinspect the five squares of which this one is the centre, and immediately cause every surface privy and other source of putrefaction to be effectually disinfected and cleansed. Pressure of other duties has delayed this report to you.

Truly yours, E. HARRIS, Registrar.

To Dr. E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent.

THE CASE OF MRS. BELL.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would beg to contradict the statement of Mrs. BELL's death in your issue of yesterday and to-day. Mrs. BELL is not dead. She is doing well, and is out of danger, all appearance of the disease having subsided. The locality has been well disinfected. I hope that you will give the utmost publicity to the above.

A. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
No. 238 West Eighteenth-street.

The latest report from Dr. BISSELL, of the hospital ship at Lower Quarantine, is that cholera there is decreasing in virulence.

CARE FOR THE SICK.

The City Mission have appointed an earnest, plain, practical, good man to cheer and comfort and sympathize with the poor, sick, suffering and dying strangers on board the hospital ships at the Quarantine. He is a young man, a German, and beside his native tongue, has a good command of the English and French, and will no doubt be welcomed as a brother by those who feel the need of a friendly hand and a loving heart. As soon as the accommodations are provided at Seguine's Point for the reception of the immigrants, Missionaries are to be detailed to visit at that place also.

A gentleman from Massachusetts, stopping a few days in New-York, deeply impressed with the unfortunate condition of the cholera patients, called at the office of the City Mission and left $100 to aid in defraying the expenses of special missionary services in their behalf. There are now forty-eight noble, self-denying men and women visiting day and night, week days and Sabbath days, through heat and cold, and wet and dry, all the year round, the poor and the needy. These should certainly have the generous sympathy and liberal support of the whole community. The Executive Committee of the City Mission meet every other Monday morning, and are addressing themselves with business-like energy and skill to the great work they have in hand.

A Boat Nuisance to be Abated—Indictment Against Nine Persons for Violating the Boat Law.

The annoyance which has grown to be so great an obstacle to the comfortable approach of vessels to the harbor of the port of New-York, and to the safety of property after arriving here, is likely to meet with its quietus, if the boat law passed by the last Legislature proves to be of value. Numerous robberies have been committed on board ships by persons going alongside in boats while said ships were at anchor in the Bay, as well as when they were fastened at their docks. Large quantities of rope, chain and other more valuable articles have from time to time been stolen, and the boats in which the thieves made their approach have been abandoned in case of an alarm. Another nuisance identical with the presence of small boats in the harbor, consists in their being used by their owners, or by persons owning them for the time at least, going alongside of newly arrived vessels and taking off members of the crew, leaving them short-handed, and committing other acts in defiance of the officers of ships. The new law confines the privilege of boarding vessels newly arriving to consignees or owners, and provides that all boats shall be registered by the Inspectors of Boats at Police Headquarters, shall have the registry number marked on such places or parts of the boat as shall be designated in the register, and that persons of proper character complying with these conditions may in consideration of the payment of $1 receive a license to use such boats, so as not to conflict with the requirements of the law. These precautions are rendered important, as when persons are found violating the law, the boats used in such violation, if licensed, will reveal their ownership, the owner to be held responsible for the use to which his boat is put, at least so far as the license is concerned, and the parties, if arrested, who have violated the law be punished according to law.

Under this law, the first indictments have been returned to the Court of General Sessions by the Grand Jury, and charge WM. MAITLAND, JAMES CUNNINGHAM, JOHN SMITH, TIMOTHY MONAHAN, EDWARD W. LAFFEY, THOMAS J. ROSS, PETER O'DONNELL, TIMOTHY TRACY and WM. CHURCHILL, with violating the law.

The following is a copy of one of the indictments, in which the principal points of the law are set forth:

City and County of New-York, ss.: The Jurors of the People of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oath present: That WILLIAM MAITLAND, late of the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York aforesaid, was, on the day and in the year hereinafter mentioned, upon the waters in the bay, harbor and port of New-York, and within the limits of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, in a certain rowboat, and being so in said boat, did, to-wit: on the 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, with force and arms, willfully, unlawfully and maliciously assume and take possession and charge of said row-boat, whose name and description is to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, and being then and there so in possession and charge, did maliciously and unlawfully use, and maliciously and unlawfully cause to be used said boat then and there, to wit: By having the same rowed up alongside of a certain vessel then and there arriving into the said port, and which vessel was named the *Cordillera*, that he and certain persons, other than him the said WILLIAM MAITLAND might hold intercourse with said vessel, and the officers and passengers, (other than owners and consignees of said vessel, or of the cargo contained therein,) who were on board thereof, to the promotion thereby of the gain and profit and advantage of him the said WM. MAITLAND, in some manner to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, all of which acts were unlawfully and maliciously instigated and done by him the said WM. MAITLAND, without his having prior to said acts, or at any time then and there procured from the Board of the Metropolitan Police District aforesaid, a lawful license, authorizing such use and employment of said boat then and there aforesaid, and which license is made mandatory and a condition precedent to any like, or such use and employment by the terms of the act entitled "An Act to regulate the use of certain boats and vessels within the limits of the Metropolitan Police District, chapter 475 of the Laws of the State of New-York, passed April 10, 1866, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

A. OAKEY HALL, District-Attorney.

Metropolitan Board of Excise.

Treasurer MANIERRE had received at the close, yesterday, upward of $800,000 from licenses. Inspector BARTRAM has about 1,500 license papers ready for the persons to whom they have been granted, and he will probably notify dealers, to-day or to-morrow, that all licenses which have not been taken by Friday next are to be canceled on Saturday, the day on which the Board of Excise will order the Metropolitan Police to enforce the law closing all places that have not conspicuously posted a license from the Board. Any vender who omits to take license before Friday next must, if he wishes to sell liquors hereafter, go through the routine of presenting his application, and having it passed upon by the Board, as though he had never been licensed.

The Board's officers regard the conduct of Mr. PAUL FALK, of Belvidere Garden, in opening his place on Sunday last, as highly imprudent, since it has given the Board provocation to revoke his license.

Under the Police Commissioners' orders, the various Police Captains are to take a new census of all liquor dealers within the Metropolitan District, excluding the County of Westchester, and this census is to compiled in a book, which is to be kept at the Central office of the Police. In this book the venders' names are to be arranged alphabetically by streets, and such information as the Police may desire for reference is to be recorded opposite the names, so that it may be seen at a glance.

The Police report of arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on Sundays, for the month of April, under the old law, and for the month of May under the new law, is as follows:

First Sunday in April, 140; second, 124; third, 185; fourth, 134; total, 583. First Sunday in May, 62; second, 64; third, 82; fourth, 49; total, 257. Decrease under the new law of 326, or 56 per cent.

Metropolitan Board of Health.

The Health Commissioners and Police Commissioners were in secret session yesterday, and it is supposed that they took some action touching the incendiary threats which are so freely bandied on Staten Island. In compliance with the petition of Mr. SEGUINE and other inhabitants of Richmond County, Judge BARNARD, of King's County, has granted an injunction restraining the Health Commissioners, the Commissioners of Quarantine, and the Commissioners of Emigration, from using Seguine's Point or any other part of Richmond County for quarantine purposes. The Commissioners are required to make return to the writ two weeks hence. The Richmond County people allege that the seizure of Seguine's Point was in violation of a State law forbidding the erection of quarantine buildings within a mile and a half of Staten Island shores. Messrs. WINANT and WESTERVELT are counsel for the islanders.

The Health Board's officers expect to remove all slaughter-houses beyond the compactly-built portions of the City within sixty days. No license to slaughter cattle has been granted to extend beyond the first of August, and as commodious abattoirs are to be completed by that date, the Board proposes that thenceforward all slaughtering shall be done there.

Movements of Gen. Dulce.

The late Captain-General of Cuba, Gen. DULCE, arrived in this port on Saturday afternoon, on board Her Catholic Majesty's steam frigate *Isabella la Catolica*. Secretary SEWARD, to whom he intends to pay a visit, was telegraphed of the arrival. The General is accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp DON JUAN MUNOZ Y DE VARGOS. When the news of his arrival became known throughout the City many Spanish gentlemen of note, residents of this City, hastened to pay their respects to their illustrious countryman, who is highly esteemed at home and abroad. Among those who waited upon him on board the frigate were the Spanish Vice-Consul, Señor ZEA, Count DE CASA ROMERO, Señor OLAVIETO, and others of like note. On Sunday, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp and a few friends, he drove round the City, expressing his gratification and astonishment at our up-town developments in the Park and the neighborhood surrounding. It was understood that he was to stop for a few days at the Clarendon and receive the visits of the Spanish residents here, but his desire to proceed to Washington with as little delay as possible precluded his doing himself this pleasure. He therefore returned on board the *Isabella*, where he dined with a number of friends from the City and the officers of the frigate. Yesterday being slightly indisposed he remained on board all day, thus postponing his departure till this afternoon, when he leaves for Washington, staying for a short time *en route* in Philadelphia. On his return from Washington he will visit the Falls of Niagara, and on his return from this trip proceed in the *Isabella la Catolica* to Barcelona.

Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

The Synod reassembled at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Rev. JAMES A. H. CORNELL, of the Classis of Raritan, spoke in favor of the Parochial Schools attached to the denomination, and urged that they should be supported liberally, so as to enable them to rear the younger branches, the true seed of the Church, in a proper manner. He remarked that if KETCHUM, the forger, Prof. WEBSTER, the murderer of his benefactor, Dr. PARKMAN, and many other criminals who moved in the first circles of society previous to their sudden fall, had been carefully and thoroughly educated in schools where religious instruction was considered of primary importance, they would have remained virtuous men. In conclusion, he said he wished a parochial school was attached to each of the churches of the denomination, even if they had to commence with no more than five pupils.

Rev. JOHN B. THOMPSON thought that the public schools were undervalued.

Other speakers followed, all acknowledging the benefit likely to ensue from the increase of parochial schools.

A quantity of routine business was transacted, and in the evening a sermon on "Benevolence" was delivered before the Synod by Rev. R. H. TIMLOW.

Base Ball.

ANOTHER GRAND MATCH AT MORRISANIA—EUREKA VS. UNION.

The Eureka Club, of Newark, will visit Morrisania to-day, to play the Union Club, of that place. This contest promises to be the most exciting and interesting that has yet taken place. The victory of the Unions over the Eckford Club, last week, and the easy manner in which they disposed of the Active Club a few days afterward, leads to the belief, among the more sanguine of their friends, that they will defeat the Eurekas to-day. But the champions of New-Jersey are a hard club to beat, and the Unions will have to do some tall batting and sharp fielding to win a ball from them. Every indication is in favor of a close and exciting game, and a large crowd to witness it. The Harlem cars leave at 2:30, and the Company promise to put on extra cars to accommodate the expected crowd.

The Law and Concealed Weapons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is the law against carrying concealed weapons, just promulgated by Superintendent KENNEDY, specially intended to disarm all respectable people, and leave the desperadoes masters of the situation? The desperado will, of course, take the lesser risk of carrying weapons. The peaceable man, balancing between the chance of a defenceless meeting with the desperado and the certainty of liability to fine and imprisonment for arming himself for said meeting, will decide in favor of the former.

COMMON SENSE.

The New Academy of Music.

The work of reconstructing the Academy of Music was commenced yesterday. The old walls and foundations have been surveyed, and found to be as staunch as before the occurrence of the fire which destroyed the interior of the building. The designs adopted by the Building Committee are those of Mr. THOMAS JACKSON. They do not differ materially from the designs used for the old building. The walls will, however, be cut down about fifteen feet, and thus the upper circle or amphitheatre will be done away with. Although the capacity of the house will be, by this alteration, somewhat reduced, the acoustic properties will be greatly increased.

The stage will not be altered, the interior walls preventing this.

The new building will accommodate about 2,500 persons. It will be completed about the 1st of November, and will cost, exclusive of scenery, $250,000. It will be heated by steam and will be supplied with hydrants and steam pumps to be used in case of fire.

No arrangements have yet been made for the scenery and appointments, but it is thought that these can be supplied long before the building is ready to receive them.

The Academy will be formally opened as soon as completed, and will then be leased to Mr. MARETZEK for the season. Mr. MARETZEK, it is understood, is already at work gathering together a new wardrobe in place of that destroyed by the fire.

POLICE COURTS

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A FELONIOUS BOARDER.

WILLIAM DELANCEY, aged 20 years, who has for some time boarded with Mrs. MARGARET RYAN, at No. 218 West Thirty-sixth-street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE, charged with having stolen $70 from his landlady. Mrs. RYAN alleges that the accused gave her $30 to keep for him, which she placed with $70 of her own money in a wallet, locking the whole up, in a box and concealing the key in a flower-pot. The accused saw where the money and key were concealed, and no one else was aware of such deposit. Mrs. RYAN left the room several times, the accused remaining behind. About midday the lady went to the box for some money, and on opening it discovered that its contents were on fire. She seized the pocketbook, which was uninjured, but found the money was gone. She immediately charged the accused with stealing it, whereupon he became very much excited and threatened to cut his throat. The lady caused his arrest, and Justice DODGE, in default of $1,500 bail, committed him to answer.

A BRACE OF BURGLARS.

JOHN REILLY *alias* JOHN SMITH, and MICHEAL O'HARA were arraigned before Justice DODGE, charged with having committed a burglary at the premises No. 228 West Twenty-sixth-street. ALBERT SCHAF, who resides and has a store on the premises, alleges that about 6 o'clock on Sunday afternoon he went to his store and found the locks broken and the door open. As he entered the store with his clerk, two persons rushed out, and were pursued by the complainant and his clerk. Officer WELLS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, joined in the chase, and succeeded in arresting REILLY, just as he had thrown into the street a roll of nickle cents. O'HARA was subsequently arrested by Officer REILLY, and both prisoners were identified as the two persons who had rushed out of the store. The complainant, on returning to his house, found the drawers of his counter and bureau broked open, and that a silver watch, two gold chains and some money, in all valued at $155, had been carried off. The accused were committed, without bail, to answer.

CARRYING A SLUNG-SHOT.

JOSEPH LEWIS, who was arrested on Saturday on a charge of attempted burglary, was charged yesterday by Roundsman MONESS, of the Twentieth Precinct, with carrying a slung-shot concealed on his person. When pursued by the Roundsman on suspicion of being a burglar, he ran into an oyster saloon in Eighth-avenue and threw the slung-shot away. He was committed without bail to answer. This is the first arrest under the new law for carrying a deadly weapon. The Police are instructed to keep a watchful eye for all violators of the act.

MORE BURGLARS.

In the TIMES of yesterday we published an account of the arrest of two men by Roundsman MONESS, of the Twentieth Precinct, who found them lurking about the dry-goods store of OWEN JONES, in Eighth-avenue, with evident intent to commit a burglary. The prisoners, known as HARVEY H. QUINN, *alias* "Honest John," and JOSEPH LEWIS, otherwise called "Lillies," also "Lawless," were locked up in the station-house for a further investigation. The officer subsequently found that the back shutters of the store No. 501 Eighth-avenue, occupied by STRAUSS & STERNBERG, had been forced open and a window broken out. Mr. STRAUSS and Mr. JONES both prefer charges against the accused for attempted burglary. Justice DODGE committed them to answer.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decisions in Prize—The Capture of the Atlanta—Distribution of Prize-Moneys Under the Act of July, 1862—A Construction of the Terms "Capturing Force."

The Officers and Crew of the United States Iron-clad Weehawken, Appellants, vs. The Steamer Atlanta.—The rebel steamer *Atlanta* was captured and condemned as prize, and the question now is on the distribution of the prize-moneys. The main and difficult question is whether the entire value is to go to the captors, or whether half only is to go to them, and half to the Government. The act of 1863 prescribes the rule thus: If the prize is of equal or superior force to "the vessel or vessels making the capture," it goes wholly to the captors; if of inferior force, it is divided equally between the United States and the "officers and men making the capture." Another section provides for the distribution of the whole or half adjudged to the captors in these words: "When one or more vessels of the navy shall be within signal distance of another making a prize, all shall share in the prize."

The Court below said: In determining whether the captors shall have half or all, the Court must decide what vessel or vessels "made the capture" or "made the prize," and then compare the capturing force with the force of the prize. Then, having by this process adjudged the whole or half the vessels making the capture, the Court is to determine whether any and what vessels of the navy were within signal distance of the vessel or vessels that made the prize, and let them into participation.

What vessel or vessels in this case "made the capture?" The officers of the *Atlanta*, now prisoners of war at Fort Warren, in this harbor, have refused to testify, so that the Court has not the benefit of their statements. But still the evidence in the cause presents a clear account of this most interesting conflict—perhaps in its bearings on naval science—the most significant battle in modern times, except that of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*.

The *Atlanta*, originally a British steamer, powerful and fast, called the *Fingal*, had, early in the war, run the blockade of Savannah, and had been converted by the rebels into an iron-clad war steamer, at vast expense. She had a long, low deck, with a casemate or covered iron-plated house in the centre, with sloping sides and ends, in which was her battery. She had also a powerful ram, and, attached to her bow, and carried under water, a torpedo charged with about fifty pounds of powder. Two steam vessels of our navy, of the type so novel yet already so universally known as monitors, were guarding the Wassau Sound to prevent the egress of the *Atlanta*. These were the *Weehawken*, commanded by Capt. John Rodgers, and the *Nahant*, commanded by Capt. John Downes. Capt. Rodgers was the senior and commanding officer. Each monitor had one revolving turret, with two smoothe-bore Dahlgren guns, one of fifteen-inch and the other of eleven-inch calibre.

The rebels knew that these monitors were there, and knew their size and force, and the *Atlanta*, when fully ready, was sent down the sound for the purpose of capturing or destroying them. It would seem, too, that they had little doubt of their success. The *Atlanta* was accompanied by several steamers having passengers on board to be spectators of the conflict. Two of these steamers were armed, and belonged to the rebel navy, but being wooden vessels they kept at a safe distance and took no part in the action. On our side, also, there was a wooden gunboat, the *Cimmerone*, which was directed by Capt. Rodgers to keep out of the action unless signalled specially.

After reviewing the contest at length, the Court below by its decree (for the district of Massachusetts) gave half the value of the prize to the captors and half to the United States, and designated the *Weehawken*, *Nahant* and *Cimmerone* as entitled to participate in the distribution. From this decision the *Weehawken* appealed, contending that as she alone fired upon the *Atlanta* and compelled her to surrender, and before the *Nahant* arrived, and without the aid of the *Cimmerone*, she is entitled to be adjudged the "capturing force," and to the proceeds of the prize accordingly.

Reverdy Johnson for appellants. No appearance in opposition.

By the Court—Mr. Justice FIELD delivering the opinion: The *Atlanta*, an iron-clad war-steamer of the late rebel Government, was captured in battle, and was condemned, with her armament and stores, as lawful prize, by the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Before, however, she could be brought into port for adjudication, she was taken by the Secretary of the Navy for the use of the Government, and her appraised value in money was deposited with the proper officers of the Treasury Department, subject to the order of the Court. The matter brought before us relates to the distribution of this money, which must be determined by the relative force of the prize and the capturing vessels.

The act of Congress of July 17, 1862, (12 Statutes at Large, chapter 204, section 2,) provides that if the prize taken be of equal or superior force to the capturing vessel or vessels, the whole shall go to the captors; but if it be of an inferior force, the proceeds shall be equally divided between them and the United States. The Court below decided that the prize was of an inferior force, and, therefore, awarded only one-half of the proceeds to the captors; and from this decision the appeal is taken.

There is no dispute about the facts of the case; they are stated with accuracy and clearness, in the opinion of the learned District Judge, and we can do little more than repeat his argument and affirm his conclusion upon the point presented for our consideration.

The *Atlanta* had been for some time previous to her capture in Wassau Sound, and the monitors, the *Weehawken* and *Nahant*, guarded its entrance to prevent its egress. The presence of the monitors, and their character and force were known to the rebels, but in the belief that the *Atlanta* was of superior force to both, she was sent down the sound to capture or destroy them. It was early on the morning of the 17th of June, 1863, that her approach was descried. The monitors immediately began to prepare for action. The *Weehawken*, lying further up the sound than the *Nahant*, slipped her cable and steamed toward the sea; the *Nahant* weighed her anchor and followed in the wake of the *Weehawken*. Both vessels took this course for the purpose of gaining time to get full ready for the engagement. The *Weehawken* first turned toward the enemy. At this moment the *Atlanta* opened her fire on the *Nahant*, then being the nearest vessel to her; but the shot did not take effect. The *Nahant* soon afterward rounded, following the *Weehawken*, and the latter vessel, when within between three and four hundred yards of the *Atlanta*, opened her fire, and when within two hundred yards repeated it, and such was the destructive effect of her shot, that the *Atlanta* in a few minutes surrendered. In the meantime the *Nahant* was advancing with all practicable speed, making directly for the *Atlanta*, the Captain reserving his fire until he could lay his vessel alongside the enemy, thinking that it could then be delivered with greater effect. The shortness of the period between the first fire of the *Weehawken* and the surrender of the *Atlanta* prevented the Captain of the *Nahant* from accomplishing his purpose. The point presented is whether, under these circumstances, the *Nahant* is to be regarded as one of the capturing vessels within the meaning of the act of Congress. The importance of the point is this, the *Weehawken* was confessedly inferior in force to the *Atlanta*, and if she is alone to be regarded in the comparison of forces, the whole prize money goes to the captors. On the other hand, the combined force of the two monitors was superior to that of the *Atlanta*, and if both are to be regarded as capturing vessels, only one half of the prize money goes to the captors, and the decree must be affirmed.

The mere fact that the only shot fired and the only damage done was by the *Weehawken* is not decisive. Other circumstances must be taken into account in determining the matter, such as the force, position, conduct and intention of the *Nahant*. The two vessels were known to be under the same command, and of nearly equal force. The *Atlanta* descended the Sound to attack both, and governed herself with reference to their combined action. It is not reasonable to suppose that her course would have been the one pursued had she had only the *Weehawken* to encounter. Besides, the fire of the *Atlanta* was directed entirely to the *Nahant*, and of course diverted from her consort. It is possible that a different result might have followed had the fire been turned upon the *Weehawken*. This diversion must be considered, in every just sense of the terms, as giving aid to her. Again, the power of the shot of the *Weehawken* had evidently surprised the officers of the *Atlanta*, who found their vessel speedily disabled and their crew demoralized. The advance upon her at full speed of a second Monitor of equal force, ready to inflict similar injuries, may have hastened the surrender. It can hardly be supposed that the approach of the second monitor did not enter into the consideration of the Captain and officers of the *Atlanta*. If the shot from the guns of one of the monitors could in a few moments penetrate the casemate of the *Atlanta*, crush in the bars of her pilot-house, and prostrate between forty and fifty of her men, her captain might well conclude that the combined fire of both would speedily sink his vessel and destroy his entire crew. It cannot be affirmed, nor is it reasonable to suppose that any of the incidents of the battle would have occurred as they did, if the *Nahant* had not been present in the action.

We concur, therefore, in the views of the learned District Judge, that in the comparison of the forces engaged in the conflict, the *Nahant* must be included with the *Weehawken*.

We fully appreciate the observation of counsel as to the arduous service of the officers and crews of our ironclad monitors, but considerations of this character, or admiration of conduct of highest merit, are not allowed to influence our decision, and, however much we might feel disposed to do so, we are not at liberty to award to the gallant officers and men of the *Weehawken* the entire proceeds of the prize. Our duty is simply to announce and apply the law, and there our power ends.

The appeal of Hodge, the agent of the officers and crew of the monitors, is dismissed. The Court below has no power to award payment from the prize money of the compensation which was agreed upon between these parties. He must apply, under his power of attorney, to the proper officers of the Government charged with the distribution of the money.

The decree of the Court below is affirmed.

Photographs Not Entitled to Copyright Under the Act of 1831.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Hamilton Wood et al. vs. Milton S. Abbott, et al.—SHIPMAN, J.—This is an action in the nature of *qui tam*, founded upon the first, fourth, fifth and seventh sections of Congress, approved Feb. 3, 1831, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copyright," (4 U. S. Stat. at Large, p. 436, *et seq.*) The plaintiffs charge the defendants with pirating certain alleged "prints or engravings," the copyrights of which the plaintiffs allege belong to them. The case presented by the proofs is a novel one, at least in this Court, and require a statement of the facts in order to see the precise point which the judgment of the Court determines.

The plaintiffs are photographers in the City of New-York, and are engaged in business as partners under the name of the New-York Photographing Company. One Fish, an artist, drew in crayon two original drawings or designs of the human figure, one called "The Golden Age," and the other "School Days." These pictures he sold to the plaintiffs, and assigned to them, so far as he could legally do so, all the rights which he had to, or growing out of, the same. The object of this sale and assignment by Fish and purchase by the plaintiffs was to enable the latter to manufacture and copyright photographs of the original drawings. To carry out this object the plaintiffs caused what are known in photography as negatives to be taken. From these negatives they produced great numbers of copies of the original designs, but of a very much smaller size. Before the publication and sale of these copies, the plaintiffs deposited in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York printed titles of the designs, together with photographic copies thereof. They also, before publication and sale of copies, impressed on the latter the words, "Entered according to Act of Congress, &c." There is some dispute in the evidence as to whether or not these words were impressed on all the pictures before they left the hands of the plaintiffs, but for the purpose of this motion I shall assume that they were placed on them all.

These photographic copies, as already intimated, were quite small, and were mounted on cards of nearly the same size, about two and a half inches by four. The pictures themselves were on pieces of thin paper, and these were pasted on the cards. The words "Entered according to Act of Congress, &c.," were not on the thin paper upon which the pictures were taken, but were impressed on the cards upon which they were pasted, just at the foot of the pictures. The defendants insisted that, inasmuch as the statute requires these words to be "impressed on the face thereof," in order to entitle the party to the benefit of the act, the impression of the words on the card at the foot of the picture was not a compliance with this requirement, and that, therefore, the alleged copyright furnishes no protection to the publishers. It is not necessary to determine this point in the present case, for there is another one more prominent and strongly marked, which in the judgment of the Court is decisive of the controversy between these parties.

The defendants, having purchased a copy of each of these small photographic pictures, made from them, negatives also, and from such negatives printed and sold in the market copies almost identical with those made and sold by the plaintiffs. On the trial to the jury the plaintiffs insisted that upon these facts they had shown valid copyrights for these small photographs, made from the original designs in their possession, and that the defendants had infringed their rights in the premises. As a sufficient number of facts were admitted by stipulation, or proved and not contradicted, to entitle the plaintiffs to a verdict, provided their claim was not well founded in law, the Court directed a verdict for the plaintiff, for the sum fixed by the 7th section of the statute, subject to the opinion of the Court. They now move for judgment on that verdict, and the question is, whether it can be supported by the first section of the act of 1831, upon which the alleged copyrights are founded.

This section provides that "any person or persons, being a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein, who shall * * * invent, design, etch, engrave, work, or cause to be engraved, etched or worked from his own design, any print or engraving, and the executors, administrators, or legal assigns of such person or persons, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing and vending such * * * print, cut or engraving, in whole or in part, for the term of twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title thereof, in the manner hereafter directed."

A glance at this section will show that the question in controversy is whether or not these photographs are prints, cuts or engravings, and therefore protected by the statute. The principal ground upon which the plaintiffs claim the validity of the copyright is that, as they allege, the photographs are "prints." The process by which these photographs are taken, is substantially as follows: The original picture is transferred to a prepared glass plate according to the well-known practice of photographers. This copy of the original, is called a negative, and as seen in the medium of transmitted light, the lights and shadows of the original are reversed. A sheet of prepared paper is then taken and laid upon the plate, both paper and plate put into a frame of the proper size, in which pressure is applied to the paper by appropriate means so as to bring the paper into contact with the plate throughout its entire surface, and then the plate is exposed to the light of the sun. The rays of light transmitted through the glass, throw the picture on to the prepared paper, and fix it there in positive light and shadow. By this means reduced copies of the original are extensively multiplied. The pressure of the paper upon the glass plate, is to make the contact of their surfaces perfect throughout, in order to prevent the diffusion of the light, and consequent blurring of parts of the picture, which would occur in spots where this contact did not take place. In other words the pressure is to hold the paper to the glass plate in such a way as to secure a uniform chemical action of the light on the paper controlled or disturbed in no way, except by the shadowy image on the glass itself. The rays of light paint or delineate, by chemical action, the image on the paper, guided by the image on the glass. These rays paint it in just the same way in which they paint the negative on the glass, except in the latter case they are reflected from the original, while in this they pass directly through the transparent plate. This is a new and beautiful art, discovered long after the statute in question was enacted. It is not a development of the art of making prints or engravings which existed at the date of the act. Then a print was defined to be "a mark or form made by impression or printing, anything printed; that which being impressed leaves its form, as a butter print, a cut in wood or metal to be impressed on paper, the impression made, a picture, a stamp; the letters in a printed book," &c. As used in this statute, it was synonymous with the term "engraving," with which it is connected in the act, which means, in this relation, "an engraved plate," an impression from an engraved plate." This new art of photography, and all its kindred processes, is an entirely original and independent mode of taking pictures of material objects, and multiplying copies of such pictures at pleasure. That combination of creative or imitative power and mechanical skill by which the artist works out his own conception, or the embodied conception of another, in a fixed form, the fruits of which the law was intended to protect, is not brought into play. No block, plate, or stone is engraved. No figure is drawn, etched, raised, or worked on any surface from which copies are to be produced by impression—printed. The image thrown by light reflected from the original and passed through a camera produces a negative, and when the light passes through the transparent negative on to paper held in contact with glass, produces a positive. The image is no more formed by pressure, when the positive is

made on the paper held in contact with the glass plate, than when the negative is made on the glass by rays reflected from the original at a distance. In both cases the only force that contributes to the formation of the image is the chemical force of light, operating on a surface made sensitive to its power. The springs in the pressure frame hold the paper firmly in contact with the glass, and thus prevent the diffusion of the light after it passes through the negative. This position of the paper and plate renders the operation of the light direct and strong, and brings out the lines of the picture clearly and sharply.

The manufacture of these positives is called, in the language of this new art, photographic printing. But names are not things. It is not printing in any sense known to the arts at the time this Copyright Act was passed: nor is it an extension of the old processes, or a new development of the art of printing or engraving as they were then understood. It is an entirely original and independent method of producing and multiplying pictures—an art, not of printing or engraving, but of securing the delineation of pictures by light operating on sensitive surfaces. In no just sense, therefore, can it be said to be within the act of 1831. Congress proceeding upon this view, by the act of March 3, 1865, extended the protection of the Copyright Act to this new art of photography. This, however, was not done till after the copyrights in question were taken out, and this suit brought. These plaintiffs, therefore, have no remedy in the present case.

The verdict must, therefore, be set aside, and, on proper motion, the action dismissed.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Wingate; for defendants, Messrs. Storrs and Sedgwick.

Can a Private Citizen Arrest Without Warrant on Suspicion.

MARINE COURT—JUNE 11.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

This was a suit brought by James Courtney against the firm of E. C. Johnson & Co., for damages in consequence of his arrest on suspicion of setting fire to their bonded (cotton) warehouse, No. 4 Bridge-street, in this City, last March. The charge of arson was not sustained against Mr. Courtney, and he thereupon brought the present action for $500 damages. The defence sought to show reasonable grounds of suspicion for making the arrest complained of, and that it was done at the suggestion of the Police Officers who were present at the fire. The Fire Marshal and several Policemen were examined as witnesses, and after two days' trial the case was given to the Jury Friday noon. They were out several hours without being able to agree, and were discharged—ten being for the defendants, it is understood, and two for the plaintiff.

C. S. Spencer, Esq., for plaintiff; H. Everett Russell, Esq., for defendants.

Replevin.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

Cordelia L. Anderson vs. *Edward McMahon.*—This action was brought to recover a quantity of household furniture of the alleged value of $500. The case occupied the whole day; a large number of witnesses were examined, and the facts established are these: The plaintiff formerly occupied the house No. 3 Hamilton-place, East Eighty-second-street. On the 1st of May, 1865, the defendant hired the same premises, and solicited the plaintiff to store her property in two rooms on the third floor, promising that the charge should be very reasonable. Accordingly the property was stored, and although the plaintiff subsequently endeavored to see the defendant to get her property, she did not succeed until the Monday evening succeding May 1, 1866, when defendant demanded $250 for storage. This the plaintiff refused to give, but tendered him $75, which the defendant refused. Evidence was offered tending to prove that $75 was more than sufficient to pay for the storage of the goods. Plaintiff claimed that if the $75 was sufficient, she was entitled to a verdict without paying for the storage, and that separate action must be brought therefor. The case was summed up by A. Aitken, Esq., for the defendant, and Alex. H. Reavey, Esq., for the plaintiff. After a charge from the Court, the Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the value of the property at $500. An allowance of $25 was made to the plaintiff.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 11.

By Justice McCunn.

Benjamin J. Stephens *vs.* Thomas Holloway; Wilhelm Gabel *vs.* The Third Avenue Railroad Company; Charles Wonzesheimer *vs.* Albert L. Heinstein; Meyer Finn *vs.* Julia Curtice. Orders granted. Hans Huell *vs.* Ferdinand Mayer. Order taken on default. Wm. Wood *vs.* John L. Rowe. Motion granted; papers in Clerk's office. Clark B. Wheeler *vs.* Elisha Ruckman. Motion granted. Henry J. Storms *vs.* George P. Wolfe. Order granted. Philippina Black *vs.* Anthony Leif. Order granted. George B. Walsh *vs.* E. S. Shoemaker. Judgment of foreclosure and sale. The Meridan Britannia Company *vs.* Godfrey N. Gingsen. Motion granted. Julius G. Ganelly *vs.* Fred. Boser. Order granted. Chauncey Barnes *vs.* Thomas Dall, &c. Judgment order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Cardozo.

Old Colony Insurance Company *vs.* Bacon; motion denied without costs. Skinner *vs.* Skinner; application refused. Melen *vs.* Terhune; order not in accordance with the decision. McKern *vs.* Smith; motion denied without costs. Seymour *vs.* Hoblitzell; motion granted. Blake *vs.* Spratt; motion granted. State Bank *vs.* Brown; motion granted. Van Cotte *vs.* Ellwith; order granted. Berlin *vs.* Bensiman; motion granted.

By Judge Brady.

Howan *vs.* Harcy; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated motions Nos. 8, 10, 14, 224, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 303, 304, 43, 44, 45.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Calendar unchanged. Mr. Justice POTTER will preside during the remainder of the term. Court to open hereafter at 10 instead of 10:30 A. M. *Part II*—Held at No. 73 Duane-st.—Nos. 220, 1214, 614, 170, 1246, 1224, 1316, 1326, 1374, 802, 866, 1398, 340, 1456, 284, 1234, 2540, 1288, 552, 1202.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street.—The calendar remains unchanged and will not be called till Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice INGRAHAM—Nos. 31, 63, 67, 68, 73, 87, 131, 144, 154, 157, 161, 172, 175, 187, 191.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Held by Judge DALY.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 553, 1551, 1572, 1573, 1305, 1546, 836, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 65, 1403. *Part II.*—Held by Judge BRADY.—Nos. 1604, 1607, 1608, 1585, 525, 1559, 940, 1116, 1582, 48 (equity), 1526, 1117, 950, 1132, 1590.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

George Thompson, indicted for grand larceny, was tried on the charge of stealing a pleasure boat, of the value of $100, on the 29th of May, from Benjamin T. Briggs, No. 45 South-street. He was acquitted.

Mary E. Woodruff, indicted for grand larceny, was tried on the charge of stealing a quantity of clothing, of the value of $60, on or about the 12th of November last, from Mrs. Mary A. Baldwin, corner of Greenpoint-avenue and Franklin-street, Greenpoint. It appeared that the one Mary (the accused) had been a domestic in the household of the other. The accused was acquitted.

John Harrington and Timothy Flynn, indicted for burglary in the third degree, were tried, and convicted of petit larceny. They broke into the clothing-store of Marx Goldshear, No. 44 Baxter-street, on the night of the 2d of June, and stole clothing to the value of $990. They were remanded for sentence.

Ferdinand Schaeffer pleaded guilty of receiving stolen goods of the value of $58, which had been taken from Peter Quinn, No. 643 Water-street, on the 4th of May. He was sentenced to the City Prison for three months.

Albert James and George Williams were both indicted for burglary in the first degree and grand larceny, having on the 7th of May broken into the dwelling-house of George Schenck, No. 6 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and stolen clothing to the value of $281. James pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence. Williams, who was in need of medical aid, was sent to the Blackwell's Island Hospital by order of the Court.

John Smith pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, having broken into the house of Mrs. Hannah Long, No. 98 New-Canal-street, on the 30th May, and stolen property of the value of $62. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

SENTENCES.

James G. Taylor, for assault and battery with intent to kill; State Prison two years.

John Edwards, for assault with intent to commit rape; two years and six months.

James Taylor, for burglary in the third degree; five years.

MOTION FOR DISCHARGE.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer made a motion for the discharge from custody of Henry Corwin, charged with killing a sailor on board a vessel in February last. Mr. Spencer represented that the accused was in very bad health, and that his continued imprisonment in the Tombs was imperiling his life. He took occasion to blame Mr. White, the Chief Clerk in District-Attorney Hall's office, for withholding the papers in the case, and urged that he be ordered by the Court to produce them.

The petition was granted and the prisoner discharged.

It was shown to the satisfaction of the Court and all concerned that instead of withholding the papers referred to, Mr. White had done what he could to facilitate the release of the afflicted prisoner, besides the papers were subsequently found on Mr. Hall's table where they had been left for examination. It is just to observe that in connection with the District-Attorney's office, no officer works harder or more faithfully than Mr. White, besides which he is always gentlemanly and obliging.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* James Hand, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Bernard Collins, Thomas Kennedy, Geo. Boler and Samuel Brown, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Martin Neiderman, opening sealed letter.

The People *vs.* Aaron Jennings, assault and battery and felony.

The People *vs.* George Halliday, Alfred Fox, John Boyd and Thos. H. Vullunse, assault and battery and felony.

The People *vs.* Joseph Dunbar, burglary, third degree.

The People *vs.* James B. Geron, burglary, third degree.

The People *vs.* Peter Smith, burglary, second degree, and larceny.

The People *vs.* William Gillespie, false pretences.

The People *vs.* John Williams and John Robinson, conspiracy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 11, 1866.

$28,000	U. S. 6s, '67	125	200	Quick. Min. Co	52
10,000	U.S. 6s, R'81 .x-in	1.6	100	Mar. Min. Pr.	24
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81.C.	109⅝	100	Spruce H. C.	4
115,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C'62	102½	1100	Boston W. P.	50
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s R. '65	102⅝	400	do...b10	50⅛
7,500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C'65	102⅝	100	do...s10	50
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C. In	99	400	do	50⅛
5,000	do...indorsed	100	500	do...s10	50⅛
23,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	96⅛	400	do...b15	50⅜
40,000	do	96⅛	100	do...b15	50⅛
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	102⅛	900	do...b10	50⅝
			100	do	50
800	do...2d Ser.	102⅝	20	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	210
1,000	do	102⅛	100	New-York Cen.	97⅛
6,000	do...Small	102⅛	100	do	97⅜
7,000	do...3d Ser.	102⅝	100	do	97⅛
14,000	do...2d call.	102½	100	do..2d call.b30	97⅛
8,000	Ind. War Loan	96	50	Erie R...s10	63
5,000	N. Car. 6s	81½	940	do	63
10,000	do	80½	200	do	63⅛
50,000	do	80	50	do...2d call	63⅛
10,000	do	80⅛	50	do	63
11,000	do...2d call.	81½	200	do...s30	61⅛
3,000	Missouri 6s	80	100	do...s3	62⅝
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	94⅛	200	do...c	62⅞
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅝	10	Erie R. Pf.	78
2,000	Harlem 1st M.	100	1	Reading R.	109
1,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st M	97	300	do...s30	109⅛
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	95⅛	105	N.Y. & N. H.	109
2,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	102	100	Ill. Cen. R.	120⅜
16,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	85⅛	100	do	120⅛
2,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	100	300	do	120
70	Bk. of Commerce	113	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅛
16	Am. Ex. Bank	114	100	do...2d call	79⅜
50	Park Bank	150	200	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅛
10	Cen. N. Bank	106⅞	200	do	83⅜
10	Fourth Nat. Bank.	103⅝	400	do	83⅛
50	do	104	30	Cleve., Co. & Cin. R.	118⅛
20	Bk. of Comm'th.	102	100	Chic. & N. W.	30⅝
100	Canton Co.	58⅝	100	do...2d call	30⅛
200	Cum. Coal. P.	45½	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	60⅜
200	West. U. Tel.	60½	100	Chic. & R. Is.	92½
200	do	60⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.	96⅜
75	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	107	600	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	72
			61	M. & P. D. C. 2d P.	85

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$35,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s. C. '65	102⅝	600	Erie R	62¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '65	102⅝	500	do...s60	62
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	96⅛	300	do...b30	62¼
1,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s Sec. Ser.	102⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.	108
			500	Mich. S. & N. I.	79¼
7,000	N. Car. 6s.	82	200	Reading R.	109⅛
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	28⅛	200	Ill. Central R.	120⅝
100	Canton Co.	58	200	do	120½
100	Cum. Coal P.	45½	200	Chi. & N. W...b5	30¼
150	West. U. Teleg'h	60¼	34	Chi. & N. W. P.	60
25	do	60	100	do	60⅛
100	At. Mail S. Co.	125	5	Chic. & R. I.	92⅛
100	Mariposa Pref.	23⅝	800	P., F. W. & C.	96
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	210	200	Mil. & St. P.	62
200	N. Y. Cen.	97⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	75
26	do	97	100	do	73¾
200	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Boston W. P....s3	50	200	Canton Co.	58⅝
200	do...b10	50⅛	100	do...s3	58⅜
200	do...b10	50⅜	8500	Cleve. & Pitts	83
100	Quick. Min...s10	52	600	do...b3	83¼
400	do...b3	52	2500	do	83⅛
100	do	52	2200	do...s3	83⅛
300	West. U. Tel.	60¼	400	do...b10	83⅜
200	do...s3	60	400	do	83⅛
200	do	60¼	1200	do...s3	83⅛
200	N. Y. Central...b3	97⅛	300	do...b10	8⅜
100	do...s3	97⅜	500	do...b15	83⅛
100	do...b15	97⅜	100	M. S. & N. I....b3	79⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.	120⅛	100	do...s10	79⅛
600	Erie Railroad	62⅛	100	Chic. & N. W...c	30⅛
100	do...c	62⅛	100	do...b30	3⅛
500	do...c	62⅛	400	do...s10	30⅛
200	do...b10	62⅛	100	C. & N. W. P.	60⅛
2600	do	62⅛	200	do...b3	60⅛
500	do	62⅛	300	do...s3	60⅛
800	do...s3	62⅛	100	do...s30	60⅛
600	do...s3	62⅛	300	do	60⅛
500	do...c	62⅛	100	do	60⅛
1200	do...c	62⅛	200	P. Ft. W. & C.	96⅝
2500	do...b3	62⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr...s3	73⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Boston W. P.	49⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R....b3	110
200	Mariposa Min. Pr.	24	400	Reading R.	109⅛
100	Quicksilver	51⅝	100	Catawissa R.	77⅛
100	do...b10	51⅜	200	M. So. & N. I....b3	79⅛
300	do...b3	51⅜	100	do...s5	79⅛
100	do...s30	51⅜	8,0	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅜
100	West. U. Tel	60¼	600	Ill. Cen....s3	120⅛
600	do	60⅛	100	do...b10	120⅛
100	do...s30	60	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	104⅞
200	do...s3	60⅛	300	Chic. & R. I.	92⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s10	97⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	30⅜
2500	Erie R.	62	100	do...s30	30⅛
1800	do	61⅞	200	do...b3	30⅛
800	do	61⅞	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	60⅛
900	do...s3	61⅞	100	do...s10	60⅛
400	do...b3	62	100	do...s3	60⅛
100	do...b5	61⅞			

MONDAY, June 11—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 9, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,420,063
Decrease in Specie	6,036,430
Increase in Deposits	4,376,660
Increase in Legal-Tender	5,449,682
Decrease in Circulation	276,972

	June 10, 1865.	June 9, 1866.	June 2, 1866.
Local Capital	$40,314,647	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	36,585,000	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H.	$76,899,647	$82,070,200	$82,070,200
Loans	208,392,635	249,538,959	250,959,022
Specie	18,480,620	15,821,663	21,858,093
Deposits	185,509,993	202,503,949	198,127,289
Legal-Tender	56,201,836	74,628,674	69,178,992
In Sub-Treas'y	42,913,076	89,613,442	85,202,321

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$659,970	Mercantile	$299,460
Mer. Exchange	451,805	Republic	556,470
Commerce	3,508,500	St. Nicholas	725,565
Ocean	787,581	Marine	221,750
Market	504,600	East River	225,000
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,616,922	Continental	471,714
Central	1,519,116	Importers'	513,054
Mechanics'	440,208	Ninth	881,417
New-York	895,711	First	448,629
M. Association	307,830	Am. Exchange	721,474
Metropolitan	880,017	Gallatin	494,096
Commonwealth	214,927	Citizens'	135,128
Leather	143,714	Union	426,583
N. America	295,096	Chatham	131,395
Irving	189,900	Shoe & Leather	859,295
Tradesmen's	559,308	Hanover	248,025
Phœnix	295,000	N. Y. Exchange	268,263
Third	797,626	Mechanics & T.	105,000
Butchers & D.	227,696	Atlantic	92,500
Seventh Ward	156,683	Pacific	101,210
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	65,167

Total 44 National Banks	$25,613,425
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	353,828
Total on Clearing-house report, June 9	$25,967,253
On previous report, June 2	26,244,225
Decrease in circulation	$276,972

The Bank return this afternoon, as compared with last Monday, reflects the greatly increased ease in Currency, while it shows that the last shipments of Gold were drawn from the balances in Bank in place of the Sub-Treasury. The

Increase of Currency Deposits is	$10,413,090
Decrease of Gold Deposits	6,036,430
Average increase as above	$4,376,660

Of the increase in Currency Deposits, $5,449,682 is in the form of Legal-Tender Notes. The total of the latter now held is nearly *seventy-five millions.* The movement in Loans and Discounts, after the heavy reduction on the previous statements at the close of May, is now comparatively steady.

The rates for money to-day are 5@6 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers on call, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on prime Merchant paper. In the financial circles and cotton trade of the City there is a much improved feeling on the later foreign news. Gold is weaker, and there is less demand for short-sight bills on London and Paris than last week. Remitters are disposed to take 60-day Bankers', at the difference in rate, 109¾ as against 111¼@½ ⅌ cent. on London, in anticipation of easier rates of discount in London. The letters received this morning quote cheaper rates for money in Paris and Frankfort—in Paris as low as 4 ⅌ cent. per annum.

We hear of the return of no New-York drawn Bills on the Bank of London or on the Consolidated Bank. Altogether we know of only three New-York houses who drew on either establishment. In two instances out of three the drawers here had no immediate correspondence with the London Banks, but made their bills chargeable in one case to a wealthy banking firm in Paris, and in the other to a firm of the first respectability in Liverpool. The only other party here in remote danger of being compromised sent their gold direct or from San Francisco, and drew against it on advice. There seems to be no question that their London account was fully covered, and no present reason to doubt that the funds have been properly applied. At all events, the drawers here will make their bills good.

The Consolidated Bank of London was the successor, under the most favorable auspices, of one of the old fashioned London banking firms—HEYWOOD, KENNARD & Co. These gentlemen, or Mr. HEYWOOD and two of the Messrs. KENNARD remained directors of the bank, and Mr. THOMAS A. HANKEY, formerly Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. FREDERICK A. HANKEY, are also of the Board, and signed the extraordinary announcement of suspension, under date of Sunday night, May 27. The next mail by the *Scotia*, due here to-morrow, will probably throw more light upon the real causes of the disaster and the extent of the complication.

The price of Gold opened this morning at 137¼, a decline of 2 ⅌ cent. from the last sales of Saturday. There was a good deal of business done betwwen this point and 138¼ ⅌ cent., but later in the day the recovery to Saturday's rate was more decided, and at three o'clock the price was 139¼ ⅌ cent. The export demand for Wednesday's steamer (*Persia*) is not active except for the large denominations brought in by the California steamer on Saturday; but the supply of cash Gold for delivery on short contracts is not very easy, and the Gold Room, notwithstanding the favorable English news, is disposed, for the present, to the *Bullish* interest.

The United States Securities were active early in the day on 5-20s, of 1862, at 102¼ ⅌ cent., and other descriptions sold at about Saturday's prices. In the Railways, the first dealings in Erie were as high as 64¼@64⅜ on the London quotation, but the advance was not long supported, and the Stock weakened through the day to 62 ⅌ cent. In other descriptions there was no very decided spirit, and, on the other hand, not much disposition to bear the market at lower figures. The Border State Bonds rose to 95 ⅌ cent. for Tennessees, and 81½ for North Carolinas; Missouris were 80 ⅌ cent., and a considerable business done in all three. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅛	96⅛	Northwest	30⅜	30½
U. S. 5-20s	102⅝	102⅝	N. West Pref.	61	60⅜
U. S. 7.30s	102⅛	102⅛	Rock Island	92⅝	92⅝
N. Y. Central	97⅝	97⅜	Fort Wayne	96⅜	96⅜
Erie	63⅛	62⅜	Cumb'land Coal	46	45⅛
Hudson	111	110	Quicksilver	51⅛	51⅜
Reading	109⅛	109⅛	Mariposa	12	12
Mich. Southern	79⅜	79⅜	Mariposa Pref.	24	23⅝
Illinois Central	121	120⅝	Canton	59	58½
Pittsburgh	83⅝	83⅜	Ohio Certificates	28⅛	28⅜
Tennessee 6s	93	95	American Gold	139⅛	140⅜
Missouri 6s	60	80	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Bank of the Republic	112
America	139	Metropolitan	120
City	190	People's	118
Phœnix	104	Continental	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	St. Nicholas	104½
Seventh Ward	105	Commonwealth	101
Commerce	113	Park	150
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	105	Central National	106¼
Ocean	100	Fourth National	103¼
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	111
Pacific	160		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880.	90	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	N. J. Central 1st M.	101¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	95
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85¼
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	87	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	95¼	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	102½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	58
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Chic. & Al. Sink. Fund.	95¼
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	73	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	96
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Chi. & Alt. Income	85¼
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	85	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts.	97	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	72

At the annual meeting of the Canton Land Company, of Baltimore, on Thursday last, 7th inst., Messrs. JOHN W. RANDOLPH, W. FISHER, C. I. BAKER, GEORGE S. BROWN and C. E. WATERS, of Baltimore, and A. B. BAYLISS, GEO. S. SCOTT, G. F. FORREST and F. F. MARBURY, of New-York, were made directors for the ensuing year.

An Albany banking correspondent writes as follows, appropriate to our suggestion of last week in regard to the refusal of local Bank Notes after the 1st of July:

"The law cannot be evaded by any such dodge as using *individual* agents. All interior Banks of this State are obliged to redeem through appointed Agencies their circulation; and when thus redeemed, it cannot be re-issued. Indeed, *no* Bank can take after July 1 any State Bank bills and pay them out in any form, without incurring the 10 ⅌ cent. penalty. They must be sent home to the respective Banks, or to their appointed Agencies, for *redemption.* Depend upon it, the Metropolitan Bank, which is a large redeeming agency, having no motive but a desire to oblige its correspondents, would be slow to evade the law even in the absence of so severe a penalty. And the same may be assumed in regard to *all* redeeming agencies."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 11, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 30 bbls. Ashes, 25,785 bbls. Flour, 407 bbls. Corn Meal, 49,108 bushels Wheat, 195,161 bushels Corn, 42,750 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 750 bushels Malt, 10 pkgs. Cut Meats, and 95 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots and $15@$15 25, nominally, for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, including Java at 25c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 21c.@23c., Maracaibo at 18c.@21c., Laguayra at 18c.@20c., Rio at 15c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in active demand at much firmer prices, closing less buoyantly. Middlings have been quoted at from 38c.@41c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales since our last, 6,200 bales, against receipts of 1,798 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales
Receipts since June 1, 1866	13,378
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	348,066
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	777,864
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	461,506

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Salmon Falls A, 23c.; Shetucket A, 15c.; Shetucket B, 13c. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag A, 32c.; Lincoln A, 13c.; Palmer River, 22½c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; Arnold, 17½c.; Richmond, 19c.; Sullivan, 17c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Myers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c.@73c.; 3-inch tapes, 70c.@$1 12. Corsets—Thomson's Coutil l'Imperatrice, $30; Thomson's Coutil Parisienne, $14. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company. Byron and Garote No. 1, Extra, French Enameled, and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35. Goldsmith's Patent—Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ⅌ cent. Ticks—Mathuen AA, 50c.; Franklin, 31c.; Stripes—York, 32½c.; Uncasville, 25c. Denims—York, 50c.; Manchester, 32½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, at a further slight reduction in prices. Sales since our last, 7,100 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 80@$7 90; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 70@$9 75, chiefly at $7 75@$8 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $8 75@$9 85, ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 80	@$7 90
Extra State	7 70	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 75	@ 9 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 90	@14 25
Extra Genesee	9 80	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 70	@17 25

Southern Flour continues inactive and drooping. Sales since our last 350 bbls., in lots, at $10 40@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and lower. Sales, 300 bbls. Extra at $8 75@$13 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is less active, including Superfine at $6@$6 75 ⅌ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 25 for Western, $4 35@$4 45 for Jersey, $4 60 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request at drooping prices, though holders of choice lots, especially of Spring, (the supply of which is limited,) have been very firm in their views, refusing to make any important concessions to buyers. Sales, since our last, 43,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club, very poor to strictly choice, at $1 85@$2 25, and kiln-dried Spring at $1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been plenty and depressed, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 151,000 bushels at 72c.@78c. for unsound, and 79c.@82c., closing at 79c.@81c., for sound new mixed Western, and 87c.@88½c. for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. New Oats are in less demand at drooping prices. We quote new Western at 51c.@56c., ⅌ bushel; sales 38,000 bushels. 4,000 bushels Rye sold at $1@$1 25 ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request and steady, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been inactive at $1 60 for Common, and $2 10 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 45c.@65c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits of Turpentine, at 92c.@95c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 62½; Resin at $2 87@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 37½@$3 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in very moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 30@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 80; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@$1 58 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet and heavy at 26c.@26½c. for Crude, 41c.@42½c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@57c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more active speculative demand at decidedly firmer prices—the market closing less buoyantly. Sales since our last, 10,650 bbls., in lots, at $30 87@$31 31 for new Mess, closing at $31 25 cash; $29 25@$29 50 for one year old Mess; $27 25@$27 50 for new Prime Mess; $29 25@$29 50 for Thin Mess; $24 50@$25 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,750 bbls. new Mess at $31@$31 25, for June delivery, sellers' option; $31@$31 50 for July and August delivery, sellers' option; $31 50@$31 75, July and August delivery, buyers', ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request, at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 275 pkgs. Bacon is inactive, but stiffly held, at 16½c.@16½c. for short-ribbed, and 15½c.@15½c. for Cumberland cut, ⅌ lb. Lard continues dull and heavy; sales since our last 720 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22½c., and small lots at 22½c. ⅌ lb. Beef rules quiet at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 750 bbls. Tierce Beef is unsettled. Beef Hams continue inactive and heavy at $45@$46 ⅌ bbl. Butter has been quite dull at 23c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese continues dull and heavy at 8c.@19½c.

RICE—Has been in more demand at uniform prices.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 540 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in limited request at 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STUART have reduced their prices ½c. ⅌ lb., now quoting thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground, 16½c.; best White, A, 15¾.; best Yellow, C, 15¼c., cash, ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 31,000 lbs. at 21c.@22½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 94,000 lbs. at 11⅛c.@11½c., chiefly at 11⅛c., and 46,000 lbs. grease at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive at $2 26@$2 27 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active, but rates have been quoted easier. For Liverpool, there were taken 44,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. by sailing vessel, and 5d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel; and 75 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 35,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ⅌ bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UP-TOWN ACCOMMODATION FOR THE STORAGE OF VALUABLES IN THE STUDIO VAULT. Office No. 51 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and No. 52 Wall-st.

To parties leaving town for the Summer unsurpassed facilities are afforded for the security and safe keeping from fire and burglary of FAMILY SILVER, jewels, bullion, Government and coupon bonds, cash boxes, artist studies, and valuables of all descriptions. RICHARD P. RUNDLE, Manager. B. NILSEN, Superintendent of vaults. Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Private safes, with combination and other locks, to rent by the year.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867. The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash. REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK: Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York Times Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Buell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway. Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO., No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO., Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York, Manufacturers of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS, And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c. Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware. GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

MERCHANTS' INDEPENDENT DETECTIVE POLICE, Established six years. Office No. 307 Broadway. J. C. KINNER & CO.

HEALTH. A medical gentleman of large experience, intending to visit Europe and Asia Minor during a term of nearly two years, is willing, under certain conditions, to take the medical care of an invalid youth, or a small party, while making the tour. Parties desiring such an opportunity may address H. W., Box No. 6,859 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—NOW IN THE PORT OF BALTIMORE, the light-draught, low-pressure, double-engine steamer FANNIE LEHR. Length on deck. Breadth of beam. Depth of hold. Draws light only thirty (30) inches; has very large capacity for cargo; has carried 600 bales cotton; has five state-rooms; cabin on upper deck; now ready for business. Also, the steamer HARRY CARROLL. Length on deck, 120 feet. Breadth of beam, 18 feet. Depth of hold. Will carry 800 bales cotton; draws light, less than three feet; in fine order, with new boiler; two high-pressure engines. For terms apply to J. BRANDT, Jr., Baltimore.

OWNERS WANTED—BY THE PROPERTY CLERK, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: One cart, black bag and cigars, cloaks, sack, shawl, two pails of sugar, child's carriage, seven bags of cotton, whip, silver watch, three small amounts of money, three barrels of oil, six calico dresses, several chimese, hawser, remnant of cloth, box of hosiery.

CHILD FOR ADOPTION—AN AMERICAN lady, in reduced circumstances, wishes to hear of some one who would like to adopt a healthy and interesting little girl of about one year old. None but parties of respectability and good standing need apply. Address, stating where an interview may be had, M., No. 197 8th-av., New-York.

SLATE AND TIN ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN ROOFING SLATE.—From a long practical experience in the roofing business we are prepared to take contracts for roofing in any part of the country, at the most reasonable rates. Give us a call. DUGAN & HART, No. 54 Roosevelt-st., New-York.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY.—The attention of the trade is called to our large assortment of children's carriages, now ready for delivery. D. T. WASHBURN, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

NOTICE.—GEORGE WADDINGTON, NO. 35 William-st., New-York, has been appointed a Commissioner of Pennsylvania for the State of New-York, resident within City of New-York.

PUBLIC NOTARY—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Notarial Commission for New York City. Address, stating price, F. O., Box No. 170 Times Office.

NEWSPAPER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER will pay a fair price for a daily or weekly newspaper establishment. Address, with full particulars, PRINTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A HERRING FIRE-PROOF SAFE, adapted for jewelers or watch importers. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SOAP BOILER. ADDRESS BOX No. 2,332 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE PARTITION, WITH windows and doors. Address Box No. 2,362 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For setting curb and gutter stone in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.

Second—For paving with square blocks Thirty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Third—For paving with stone blocks Front-street, from Wall-street to Maiden-lane.

Fourth—For building sewer in First-avenue, from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street, to sewer in Fiftieth-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street to ninety feet west of Avenue A.

Fifth—For building sewer in First-avenue from Sixth to Seventh streets.

Sixth—For building sewer in West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.

Seventh—For paving Thirty-fifth-street with trap block, between First and Second avenues.

Eighth—For laying cross-walk in Twelfth-street, four hundred feet west of Sixth-avenue.

Ninth—For fencing vacant lots in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—On the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue from Eighty-Sixth to Eighty-eighth streets.

Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

Third—All the lots on both sides of Front-street to the extent of half the block from eighty feet south of Wall-street to Fletcher-street.

Fourth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from half the block below Fiftieth-street to Fifty-second-street; also all the lots on the north side of Fiftieth-street, and on both sides of Fifty-first-street, and on the south side of Fifty-second-street, from one hundred and twenty-five feet west of the First-avenue to the East River; also all the lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to one hundred and twenty-five feet west of said avenue.

Fifth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixth to Seventh streets.

Sixth—All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.

Seventh—All lots on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, to the extent of half the block from First to Second avenue.

Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, between Sixth and seventh avenues.

Ninth—All those four lots on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and adjoining the Church of St. Gabriel on the west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1866.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, (3D, 5TH, 6TH AND 8TH WARDS,) NO. 108 LEONARD-ST., MAY 31, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the provision of section 19 of act June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, that the lists and enumerations of the annual taxes assessed in this district, will remain open at this office for the space of ten days from the date hereof, for the purpose of inspection by parties concerned; and that for five days immediately thereafter, to wit: From the 10th to the 15th day of June, I will hear appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, returned in the annual list.

All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid are required to be made in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor Fourth District New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH A capital of $10,000 is desirous of forming a copartnership with some mercantile or manufacturing house already established, or with parties about commencing business; none but parties of the highest respectability will be treated with, and the best of references will be given and required. Address LUTHER, Box No. 168 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FOUNDRY, MACHINE-shop, &c., 60 miles from this City, now doing an extensive local business, unaffected by commercial changes. Price, $50,000. Or, wanted a person with a capital of $25,000 (or who can give security for that amount) to join another, who has means of increasing the business to an indefinite extent, in the purchase of the same. Address T. D., Box No. 166 Times Office.

FOR SALE

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY MANSION, Together with ten acres of garden land, for sale on Long Island; house has all the modern improvements; only one hour's ride from New-York; five minutes' from depot, easy of access; suitable outbuildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c., &c.; beautifully laid out, and commands an extensive view; a splendid country home for any one who desires it; will be sold cheap. For particulars, address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOTICE. FOR SALE—An elegant country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, furnished throughout complete, and unsurpassed in all respects for its size. (10 acres;) possession can be had at once, if desired. Apply for further particulars to HOMER MORGAN, Esq.

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON LONG ISLAND.—The undersigned offer at private sale the residence of the late Jas. Wotherspoon, situate on Manhasset Neck, Long Island, about 22 miles from New-York, and of easy success, both by steamboat and railroad. The place contains about 45 acres, 20 of which are woodland and lawn, the balance under cultivation. The house has been built about 7 years, is 35 by 70 feet, contains 16 rooms besides the attic story, and is in good repair. There is also a fine barn, carriage-house, tool and wood house, and a gardener's cottage. The land is well stocked with large and small fruits, extends to the water, and has a fine beach on which a bathing-house is erected. Fine boating and fishing. To parties wishing a healthy and elegant country residence at a moderate cost, this offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to WOTHERSPOON BROS., No. 262 West 13th-st., THOMAS CHALMERS, No. 71 Varick-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on the east bank of the Hudson, at Rhinebeck, in sight of Rhinebeck Depot, known as Garrettson's Point, 3 hours by rail from New-York, one of the most valuable and beautiful situations on the Hudson, occupying high ground and eminently healthy, containing 125 acres beautiful land highly cultivated, large river front, private dock belonging to the premises; mansion large, thoroughly built; piazza 68x11 feet; views of the river and mountain superb; walks and lawns tastefully laid out, and delightfully shaded with forest and ornamental trees; garden unsurpassed; fruit and shrubbery in great variety. The many advantages possessed by this old family residence, cannot be described in an advertisement; it must be seen; a good part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired; possession given at short notice. Apply to FREEBORN GARRETTSON, on the premises, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE RESIdence on Palisade-av., one of the best situations in the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country; the house was built three years ago by the present owner, for his own occupancy, in the best manner, and contains twenty rooms; has every convenience and comfort—furnaces, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c., all in perfect order; a large piazza extending on two sides; the grounds consist of one acre; is well stocked with choice shrubbery and a great variety of fruit, all in vigorous growth; large barn and carriage-house, with other suitable outbuildings, making one of the most delightful residences in the town. For further particulars, apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st.; to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers; or to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS, SAVINGS BANKS, &c.—For sale, the valuable angle of ground, with the improvements thereon, formed by the intersection of Ninth and Stuyvesant-sts., fronting 3d-av., the Bible House and Cooper Union, being 24 feet in front and 110 in rear, with an average depth of 144 feet on Stuyvesant and Ninth sts. The property, in its present shape, will pay a good interest on the price asked for it; two first-class dwelling-houses, with stables, being thereon. The front of the angle being vacant, and having a street front of 165 feet, is well adapted for a Savings Bank, or other institution requiring a permanent situation. For particulars inquire of B. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st., basement, or Post-office Box No. 3,987.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN WESTchester County, and 12 to 14 miles from the City Hall. It is one of the most elegant, commodious and expensive mansions in the country; dwelling of elegant architecture and unusual dimensions; carriage-house and stables on a large scale; conservatory, green-houses and graperies, now in the most forward and flourishing condition, and unsurpassed in quantity or quality. The grounds are about 100 acres, and in fine condition. This property is now offered for sale in consequence of the death of the owner. For further particulars, and permits to view the place, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The executors of Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON offer for sale the south part of his farm, called Beechwood, on the east side of the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile below Scarborough Station, containing 29 acres, between the Highland turnpike and the river, having a front on the river of 227 feet, with a margin of woods on the bank; it has several splendid sites for building, and is unsurpassed as a healthy and beautiful location. It will be sold in one parcel, or in smaller portions, each having one or more beautiful building sites. For particulars inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, residence adjoining the church opposite said land.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—ON THE handsomest avenue in the United States, a piece of ground, 25x200 feet, on east side of Clinton-av., running through to Hamilton-av., between Lafayette and Greene-avs.; garden is complete, having paths, grape-arbor, and choicest fruit trees, shrubs and vines in their prime; price $8,000, of which $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The purchaser can have plans and specications of a fine house gratis. Apply at No. 52 Cedar-st., up-stairs, or to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

A FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., about one mile from depot at Tuckahoe, on Harlem Railroad, containing 70 acres, the estate of the late Issac Barker. There are two orchards in full bearing, and a variety of other fruits. The house, barn, and carriage house, are new. Water in the house from a never-failing spring. For particulars, inquire of DANIEL HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane, or of JAMES DUSENBURY, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Possession given immediately.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm; 22 acres of the best land; 5 acres of salt meadow (3 miles distant); mansion well built, 20 rooms, with cupola and wing; outbuildings comparatively new; two acres of garden; 200 fruit trees; fine, large barn; carriage drive ornamented and shaded with evergreens—all in fine order; only one hour from the City, and in one of the best and healthiest neighborhoods; price $16,000. Permits of GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 12.

HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—A recently built, commodious dwelling-house containing 18 rooms and all modern conveniences, with sufficient grounds, situated on Hudson Terrace, commanding a magnificent view of river and mountain scenery. Possession given immediately. Inquire of WM. E. WARREN, Newburgh, or D. W. C. FALLS, No. 30 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT SITUATE ON the road between Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., and about two miles from Newark; horse railroad now being built; large new dwelling-house, 15 rooms, with all modern improvements except gas; ice-house, barn, carriage-house, &c.; also on place, a nice cottage house of 8 rooms; large barn, fruit-trees in abundance, fine orchards and gardens, new fences, &c.; will be divided or sold entire. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE TRACTS OF WEST VIRginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Texas lands; Broadtop coal property in operation; superior anthracite coal tract; 1,000 acres coal lands in Cumberland coal field, on railroad; gas coal tract on Monongahela River, near Pittsburgh. Also, large and small farms. AMERICAN LAND AGENCY, Room No. 18, No. 62 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 12 miles from Jersey City, at Bloomfield, 3 minutes' walk from the depot, containing 13½ acres choice land, high ground, house, barn, &c. Will be sold in two parts, if desired; churches, schools, hotels, &c.; neighborhood first class; 12 trains per day to the property. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, FINE OUTbuildings and gardener's cottage, 24 acres superior land, 3,000 pear-trees, 3,500 grapevines, choicest varieties, in good bearing; other fruits, fine shade, &c.; beautifully located, fronting on the Hudson; one hour by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; for sale cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOboken, N. J., one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn, on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone house, with new brown-stone handrails and balisters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE CHEAP—House and lot up-town, $4,000 worth $6,000; large building dock, 50 lots, on East River, $16,000; 21 acres in City of Brooklyn; 230 acres in Jamaica, 12 miles; great bargain in Hudson; a farm for $1,400; good house, 15 acres, close by City. VAN VECHTEN, No. 83 Wall-st.

AT YONKERS—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, 10 rooms, for sale or to let; in fine order; carriage-house, barn, &c.; half an acre of ground; all kinds of fruit and berries, and shade; garden all made; near steamboat and railroad depots. Price $5,000. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

A NEW, ELEGANT GOTHIC TWO-STORY house, 16 rooms, all modern improvements, Northern Railroad, 30 miles at the depot; elegant garden and fruit of all kinds; shade; fine carriage-house; ½ acre land or more; garden all made. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE NEAR-BY farms, immediate possession. 15,000 acres of land in Texas, 10,000 in Georgia, 5,000 in Pennsylvania, with lands and farms in the West, for sale or exchange. O. REED, No. 62 Broadway, Room No. 21.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE, about two miles below Hyde Park Village, comprising mansion house, having fine view of the Hudson, together with farm and farm buildings. Apply, for further particulars, to ABNER L. ELY, No. 2½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A beautiful country residence, with two acres of land; house is Gothic, built in the most substantial manner with Diamantine white brick; slated roof, &c. For particulars call on or address ALFRED HALL.

A VERY DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING establishment, worth $40,000 free and clear, will be exchanged for merchandise or real estate on very favorable terms. Full description, photograph, &c., with O. REED, No. 62 Broadway, Room No. 21.

BARGAIN AT ELIZABETH—FOR SALE, a first-class house, with all modern improvements, about one acre of ground, shade and fruit trees; five minutes' walk from depot on Broad-st. For particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

VALUABLE RESIDENCES FOR SALE and to let at Nyack, Ravenswood, Staten Island, Rahway and Mount Vernon. Apply to PHELPS, NO. 1,132 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARMS 15 TO 37 miles from City; one 100 acres, 60, 54, 26, 15 acres; house and lot in Brooklyn. VAN VECHTEN, No. 83 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT OF 15 ACRES, 13 miles from New-York; good buildings, fruit, &c. Also 30 acres, good buildings. Price $4,500. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 364 8th-av.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN THE upper part of the City, near 5th-av., for sale or exchange for a house. Apply to C. O. PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS of ground, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, situate on north side of 77th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to JEWELL, HARRISON & CO., No. 27 Water-st.

EAST NEW-YORK.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR sale, or exchange for a farm or a house in the City. Price $3,000. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, BROWN-stone Trimmings—12½x50; on East 47th-st.; price $6,000. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY, a House, with about three acres of Land, one-half highly cultivated as kitchen and flower gardens, the balance an orchard in grass. The house contains seven bed-rooms, parlors, sitting and dining-rooms, two kitchens and good cellar. The place is fifteen minutes' walk from the stations of the New-Jersey and Central railroads, by which there is communication with New-York almost every hour. Apply to H. C. HOBARTH, No. 42 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM OF 200 ACRES, twenty miles from New-York, in New-Jersey, near railroad depot, in a very healthy location; good, roomy house, with fine lawn, well shaded; fine large barn, apple and pear orchards; soil excellent, and the place in fine order; will be sold low. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE, LARGE, DAPPLE-BROWN horse, 17 hands high, very stylish; also, one large sorrel horse and a dapple-gray; they are all seven years old, and just from the country, and are warranted perfectly sound and kind; they are suitable for doctors or a private family. They can be seen at No. 124 East 21st-st.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A bargain, near New-Brunswick; 25 acres choice land, well cultivated; fine new house, 10 rooms; large barn, carriage-house, &c.; young orchard, 200 trees, and other fruit; $7,500. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE on Newark Bay; two acres of ground planted with choice fruit and ornamental trees; for a building the situation is unsurpassed; fishing and boating; forty minutes from the City. Apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN EAST 30th-st., first-class two-story and basement brick house, with a large lot attached; will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT AT Yonkers, 1½ miles from depot, with one acre of ground, stable, carriage-house, &c.; garden planted; house in midst of fruit and shade trees and in beautiful order; rent, from middle of June to middle of September, $200 per month. JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, OR longer, a most desirable country place, completely furnished, including horses, carriages and coachman; fine vegetable and fruit gardens, ice-house, billiard-table, &c., ready for immediate occupation; it will only be let to a party in every way satisfactory to the owner. Apply this week to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A STORE, LOFTS, BASEMENTS, OFFICES, in Warren, Chambers, Leonard and Hudson sts., for business, manufacturers, lawyers and doctors, to let on reasonable terms, by GOLDSTEIN & BROTHER, No. 115 Chambers-st. Inquire for a week. Also, iron railings and bar-counter for sale.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO lease for the season to a small, neat family; house beautifully situated on high ground; 8 minutes' walk from depot; fine garden, fruit, &c.; price $250 per month. Apply to ANDREW BRADSHAW, No. 17 South-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH stable and vegetable garden attached, to let until October 31, pleasantly situated near Lake Ronkonkoma, L.I.; readily accessible by L. I. R. R.; rent $40 a month; can be occupied immediately, or from July 1. Apply to Mrs. M. P. FOGERTY, Lakeland Post-office, L. I.

TO RENT—ON WEST 23D-ST., A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement house, splendid situation, partially furnished; rent $250 per month; possession July 1, perhaps sooner. JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER—THE PARsonage of the Courtlandtown Dutch Church, located on the Old Albany Post-road, within three minutes' walk from East Haverstraw Depot, Hudson River Railroad; rent, $400. Apply to ALFRED REYNOLDS, Peekskill.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY GENteel, three-story, high-stoop, brick house, situate at No. 250 West 13th-st.; rent, $1,000; will be let in floors to respectable parties; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 236 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND GARRET FRAME cottage, with garden, at Nyack; location good and near steamboat landing; rent $450 first year, with privilege of two years more at $300. Address H. STEINHAUSER, No. 36 Murray-st.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET AT CATSKILL.—A convenient dwelling to let, containing seven rooms, for the season, in a first-rate neighborhood, with fine yard and gardens, and pleasantly situated. Rent $250 for the season. Inquire at No. 140 Reade-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AT Rye, Westchester County; lawn runs to the water; fine location; good neighborhood; boating, bathing and fishing. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

HOUSES TO RENT—ONE CORNER OF LEXington-av. and 41st-st., No. 138 East 35th-st., one on 30th-st., one on 52d-st.; also parts of private houses and large floors. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

NEWPORT.—SEVERAL FURNISHED COTtages in the best locations to let at moderate rates. Map of Newport can be seen at my office. G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

TO LEASE—TWO PLEASANTLY LOCATED brown-stone houses, between the 5th-av. Hotel and St. James; houses suitable for boarding-house preferred. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

A FARM OF 130 ACRES IN WESTCHESTER County, fully stocked; crops, &c., all in the ground will be let on shares. Address Box No. 832 New-York Post-office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, to let, separately or together; also three bedrooms, all newly furnished; several restaurants in the vicinity. Apply to 68 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st.

FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO let at Harlem, first house from 3d-av., northeast side of 112th-st.; garden made, baths, gas, stationary tubs, &c.; rent $150 per month.

TO LET—IN YONKERS, A FURNISHED house, containing ten rooms, from July 1 to Sept. 15; rent $300. Address Box No. 303 Post-office, Yonkers, N. Y.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET—NOS. 444, 446, above Canal, second and third, 54x110, or separate; also, No. 496, entire, 24x80. D. D. ORVELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-ROchelle; fine lawn and garden all made; immediate possession. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE; UNFURnished, with 12 acres all fruit; stabling, &c., at Oyster Bay, accessible by first-class steamboats. MILLS & VAN WYCK, No. 64 Broadway.

STEAM POWER—FIRST FLOOR AND lofts (one through to Walker, if required) on Canal-st., near Broadway; one to twenty horse. P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT OFFICE NO. 66 Nassau-st., suitable for jewelers, lawyers, &c., cheap to a desirable tenant. For particulars apply or address FALKENAU, POLLAK & CO., No. 4 Maiden-lane.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 29th-st. near Madison-av., would let to gentlemen furnished rooms without board; the best of references required. Address A. B., Box No. 3,325 Post-office.

ROOMS OR FLOORS TO LET—IN FIRST-class tenement houses, with gas, oil-cloths, water, newly painted, and in the best order. Apply at No. 264 East 14th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FOR the Summer at Waterbury, Conn.; fine large house, extensive grounds, good fruit. Inquire at No. 2 Neilson-place.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WANTING A first-class boarding or club house. No. 49 Washington-square is to let, with immediate possession. JAMES ROWE, No. 758 Third-av.

TO LET ON LONG ISLAND—A HOUSE AND grounds, very pleasantly situated, with a variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of W. M. TERRY, No. 106 South-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A furnished cottage at Washington Heights, on the Hudson. Address Box No. 2,941 Post-office.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—PRICE $400 per year, worth $600. Inquire of C. H. POLLOOK, No. 149 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE AND singly, to let to gentlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square; references required.

AT 758 THIRD-AV.—TO LET, HOUSES REplete with all improvements, from $7, $8, $18, and up to $4,000. Full particulars as above. JAMES ROWE.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY HOUSE No 7 Great Jones-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 46 Murray-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, OR longer, a furnished house in 45th-st. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Box No. 2,941 Post-office.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT No. 116 West 4th-st., fronting Washington-square.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—A small or medium sized house, in a pleasant and agreeable neighborhood in this City. Address, with price, Box No. 2,393 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, for three months from July 1, within 20 miles of the City, not less than eight rooms. Address T. J. S., Box No. 997 Post-office, New-York, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, between 14th and 31st sts. and 4th and 6th avs; rent in advance or security given. Address S. WHITE, No. 23¼ East 24th-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL, OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received from the public by its present proprietor. BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN LEAF TOBACCO, Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st. Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.

DISSOLUTION — THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of ARKENBURGH & BRYAN, as Tobacco Merchants, at Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. R. H. ARKENBURGH. JOHN BRYAN.

WITHDRAWAL—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst. May 19, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OR A FEW single persons, can obtain desirable rooms, with or without board, at No. 187 East 20th-st. Sabbath respecting parties preferred.

A VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED large front parlor and bedroom, with every convenience; also, front room, with or without board, at No. 46 West 33th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR, well furnished, bath, &c.; pleasant location, convenient to clubs and restaurants; together or separate. Breakfast if desired. Terms reasonable. No. 35 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with full or partial board, or nice furnished rooms, without board, by calling at No. 144 Rivington-st. House convenient to the cars. Reference required.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—By a private family living a few doors from Broadway, between Union and Madison squares; private table if required; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,838 Post-office, New-York.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to let on second floor, including piano, with or without board, to a party of gentlemen, in 19th-st., near Broadway. Address MERCHANT, No. 4 Cooper Union.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH exclusive use of bath-room; also one or two single rooms to let, with board, in a private family. Apply at No. 262 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON MURRAY HILL—Entire second floor, with or without board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W. L., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR FAMILY or single persons, with or without board, at No. 2 Neilson-place, near Broadway and Waverley-place; satisfactory references required.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH—within 30 minutes of N. Y. City business centres; offers superior accommodations to merchants and travelers at much less than New-York City prices.

12 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, CORNER OF 4th-st., one block from Broadway, furnished rooms, with or without board; neighborhood quiet and very desirable; reference exchanged.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or a family. No. 85 East 17th-st., near Union-square and Irving-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board. No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

ROOM WANTED—WITH BOARD, FOR SINgle man, near New Bowery Theatre; terms moderate. Address W. S., No. 116 Canal-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD—PLEASANT FURnished Rooms for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at No. 150 Waverley-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CENTRAL HOTEL, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. W. C. KEYES & SON, PROPRIETORS. This new and commodious hotel, thoroughly furnished and arranged for boarders for the Summer months, is now open. The beauty of the village, situated at the foot of Lake Otsego, the healthy location, and the facilities of communication, combine to make this a desirable Summer resort. Prices moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with board at a farm house in Orange County, ten miles below Newburgh. The house is situated among the mountains, and is accessible by boat to Cornwall, or by Erie Railroad to Turners. Address, ISAAC B. TITUS, Canterbury, Orange Co., N. Y. Reference: Richard Seaman, Nos. 71 and 73 Front-st., N. Y.; John J. Yellott, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying an elegant country seat on the Hudson River, at Cold Spring, will take a few persons to board for the Summer; the place is 10 minutes' walk from the depot, where the express trains stop; is opposite West Point, and two hours from New-York; it is unsurpassed for river view and excellence of neighborhood; the rooms are large and on the first and second floors. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY (no children) have five or six comfortable airy rooms to let, with board, for the Summer; price, from $7 to $10 a week; location on Lake Champlain, a few steps from the steamboat landing. Refer to Dr. S. Peters, No. 19 East 15th-st.; S. G. Cogler, Room No. 19, No. 30 Broad-st. Address A. L. CONGER, Essex, Essex County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—EIGHT OR TEN PERsons can be accommodated with first-class board in a very cool and pleasant two-story and attic double brick house, at North Granville, Washington County, N. Y. Price for adults, $7 to $8 per week. Refer to J. BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having an elegant first-class house at Nyack, with fine views of the Hudson, will let four or five newly-furnished rooms with first-class board. Address M. W. D., Box No. 114 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ORANGE, N. J.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good table, a few minutes' walk from depot. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A lady, two girls under five years, baby and nurse. Address, stating location, terms (which must be moderate) for the family, and for each additional person joining the party, J. S., No. 170 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NORWALK, CONN.—One or two families can be accommodated with good board at a farm-house in a healthful and pleasant location; plenty of fruit and shade. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN ON the Jersey shore of New-York Bay, within 30 minutes of the City Hall. Apply to ROB'T. S. WALKER, No. 205 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE, 30 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, near depot. Address Box No. 56 Chappaqua, Westchester County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex Conn.; prices from $5 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

A LADY HAVING A FINE HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY situated, with large garden, one hour from the City, would admit in her family for the Summer season, two or three gentlemen who would care for the comforts of a home, the advantage of speaking the French language, and willing to pay liberally; reference required. Address J. A. R., Box No. 164 Times Office.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—BUTTERMILK Falls, N. Y., near Cozzens' West Point Hotel.—A first-class private boarding place for Summer boarders; pleasant and newly furnished rooms, and well furnished table; spacious grounds, fine shade trees, &c. Terms reasonable. GILBERT SMITH, Proprietor.

A * * * FOR FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES, near Tarrytown; mountain air, all modern improvements, spacious park, fruit and shade trees, stabling. Particulars between 1 and 3 o'clock of B. BARNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., or of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown.

ASTORIA.—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, or two single gentlemen, with superior accommodations on first floor; stabling for horses. Apply to Mrs. MACKIE, at Dr. Scott's mansion five minutes' walk from landing.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD IN THE country where she can have the use of a piano for practicing. A private family where there are young ladies preferred. Address, with particulars and terms, Miss LILLIE, Box No. 169 Times Office, New-York.

SUMMER BOARD CAN BE HAD UPON A beautiful farm in Catskill Mountains; plenty of shade, water, fruit, vegetables and poultry; a fine large house, ice-house, horses and wagons; good fare and reasonable prices. Apply at 191 Broadway, Room No. 12.

HARLEM.—TO LET, ROOMS WITH BOARD, at a beautiful country residence foot of 121st-st., Harlem River, one block from steamboat landing; bath-house, boating, fishing and fruit. Call at No. 125 9th-st., or at the house.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO OR three adults can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, within three minutes' walk of the depot; references exchanged. For further particulars inquire at No. 3 Library Building, Orange.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD can be obtained on the west bank of the Hudson, by a small, respectable party; charges moderate. Apply at No. 234 West 36th-st., or at the Moulton-place, Lower Piermont, Stabling, if desired.

BOARD IN THE HIGHLANDS, 3 MILES north of Peekskill; two rooms at a farmhouse. For further particulars inquire of C. W. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, IN A PRIVATE family, five minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire at No. 131 Morris-av., or address Box No. 302 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Catskill, on the Hudson; prices moderate; convenient to steamboat and cars. Address J. B. LYNES, Catskill, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD ON the Palisades, one mile north of Fort Lee; boat runs 4 times a day; lowest price $10. J. COYTE, Coytesville, N. J.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A SMALL family at Peekskill. Apply to Mrs. E. CONKLIN, Peekskill, N. Y. Reference G. Inslee, No. 746 Broadway.

BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED BY ONE OR two families in a very pleasant location at Glen Cove. Address N. B. Y., Box No. 762 Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—AT THE PARSONage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. Apply as above, or to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I. This well-known hotel has been thoroughly renovated and gas introduced in every room. It will be opened for the reception of guests in the latter part of June. JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y. This first-class house will be opened for the season June 23. Persons wishing board by the day or week can apply to W. J. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

SUMMER RESORT—AMERICAN HOUSE Hyde Park, Vermont, J. J. NESMITH Proprietor.—An elegant resort in the midst of the Green Mountains; on the direct route from Mount Mansfield to Memphremagog Lake; scenery unsurpassed. A good livery connected with the house.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

PEAT FUEL.—PARTIES INTERESTED IN peat fuel may call on or address C. H. POLLOCK, No. 149 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, FLIES IN THE WEB and ON HIS LAST LEGS. Characters by John Brougham, Miss Prentice, Miss Mary Carr, Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr., C. Walcot, J. G. Burnett, W. S. Andrews.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, KIM-KA; or, THE ADVENTURES OF AN AERONOUT, and ROBERT MACAIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BORN TO GOOD LUCK and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE FEMALE DETECTIVE and JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEYS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey. Two Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy. 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

THEATRE FRANCAISE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LE VIOLONEUX, LA VEUVE AUX CAMELIA, and LES FEMMES QUI PLEUSENT.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FENIAN RAIDERS—DON'T SHOOT, ANNA MARIA JONES, NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND, &c.

PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM,
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY OPEN AND FREE.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

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Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the House Bill providing for the safe-keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers, was reported and passed. The House Bill providing for the safety of passengers on steam vessels was discussed and laid over until today. The bill to establish a national telegraph system was called up and explained by Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the bill to continue in force the Freedmen's Bureau, with amendments. The section confirming the titles to Sea Island lands, under Gen. SHERMAN's order, is stricken out, and in lieu of it there is a provision by which, under certain circumstances, these lands can be recovered by the former owners. Such of the lands as were forfeited for non-payment of taxes are reserved by the Government and are to be distributed among the colored occupants in sixteen acre lots. Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to establish in Germany a repository to illustrate the physical, political, social and economic condition of the United States.

In the House, Mr. ANCONA offered a resolution that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to report a bill repealing the Neutrality Law of 1818, under the terms of which the President's Proclamation against the Fenians was issued. Mr. SCHENCK offered a substitute, which, with the original resolution, the House voted to refer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The resolution, being preceded by a preamble expressive of sympathy with the late Fenian movement, excited considerable interest in the House. The joint resolution appropriating $121,785 for negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, was passed. The bill to regulate appointments and removals from office was read twice and recommitted. On motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, a resolution was adopted declaring that JEFFERSON DAVIS should be held in custody as a prisoner, and subjected to trial according to the laws of the land. On proceeding to the consideration of the Reconstruction Bill, Mr. KELLEY offered a substitute.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Philadelphia papers record the death, on Sunday, of BENJAMIN MIFFLIN, for many years correspondent of the Press of Philadelphia. More than forty years ago he was associatiated with the Hon. SIMEON CAMERON in the publication of the Doylestown *Democrat*, and soon after became one of the owners and publishers of the *Pennsylvanian*. He subsequently relinquished his connection with journalism, and between that period and the time of his death held several important public offices.

The Judiciary Committee of the Connecticut Legislature have reported unanimously against the commutation of the murderer STARKWEATHER's sentence. They consider that he was in a sane condition at the time he committed the murder, and cannot recommend an interference with the execution of the sentence of the Court. The report of the Committee was accepted in the Senate.

At a recent meeting of the citizens of Pine Bluff County, Ark., Gen. YELL offered resolutions declaring that they wished to be relieved from morbid feelings and insane ideas; that States have no right to secede; that negroes should be allowed all civil rights; that a stay law should be passed; that immigration should be favored.

Rev. EMERSON DAVIS, D.D., of Westfield, Mass., the well-known and honored pastor of the First Congregational Church, died almost instantly Friday night, of heart disease. He was about 65 years of age, and appeared to be in perfect health up to the very moment of his decease. Last Sunday he preached his thirtieth anniversary sermon.

Judge UNDERWOOD, yesterday, refused to admit JEFFERSON DAVIS to bail, on the ground that he had no authority to do so, the accused being a prisoner of war. The House also passed a resolution in favor of his being retained in custody.

The State Senate meets to-day at Albany to try the case of Judge SMITH, of Oneida County, who is charged with malfeasance in office and collusion with bounty brokers, &c.

A dispatch from Oregon states the Union majority is over 800, with four counties to hear from. The Senate stands fourteen Union to eight Democrats.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN SMITH, for burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years; JAMES G. TAYLOR, for assault and battery with intent to kill, was sent to State Prison for two years; JOHN EDWARDS, for assault with intent to commit rape, two years and six months; JAMES TAYLOR, for burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years, and FERDINAND SCHAFFER was sentenced to the City Prison for three months, the reward of having received stolen goods; JOHN HARRINGTON and TIMOTHY FLYNN were tried for burglary in the third degree, and convicted of petit larceny; GEORGE THOMPSON and MARY WOODRUFF, charged with grand larceny, were tried and acquitted; ALFRED JAMES pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence; GEORGE WILLIAMS, indicted for burglary in the first degree and grand larceny, being sick, was sent to the Blackwell's Island Hospital.

The examination of WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, was commenced yesterday, before United States Commissioner BETTS. No evidence tending to establish his connection with the Fenian Brotherhood was elicited, the witnesses, themselves officers of the organization, refusing to testify, on the ground that they would criminate themselves by so doing. The examination will be continued to-day. Mr. ROBERTS was remanded to Ludlow-street jail.

The Grand Jury, now in session, yesterday returned to the Court of General Sessions indictments against WILLIAM MAITLAND, JAMES CUNNINGHAM, JOHN SMITH, TIMOTHY MONAHAN, EDWARD W. LAFFEY, THOMAS J. ROSS, PETER O'DONNELL, TIMOTHY TRACY and WM. CHURCHILL, for violating the boat law, which was passed at the last session of the Legislature.

A large meeting of Sunday-school teachers and Superintendents of Sunday schools was held in the Bedford-street M. E. Church, last evening, and was addressed at length by the Rev. J. H. VINCENT, Sunday-school Agent, on the "Sunday-school as an Important Agency of the Church."

Twelve cases of nitro-glycerine, which arrived at this port on Friday in the bark *Professor Baum*, from Hamburgh, will be removed to-day to a magazine at the foot of Eighty-third-street, North River. The vessel having the glycerine on board is anchored in the stream.

The work of rebuilding the Academy of Music commenced yesterday. The old walls will be used for the new building, after being reduced in height about 15 feet. The Academy is to be ready by the 1st of November next, and is to cost about $250,000, exclusive of scenery.

A resolution was adopted by the Board of Councilmen yesterday instructing the Committee on National Affairs to report on the advisability of providing a gallery of paintings, composed of the portraits of distinguished Americans, &c.

Registrar HARRIS reports that there were 393 deaths in New-York and 102 in Brooklyn during the week ending on Saturday, the 9th inst. The Doctor also reports the death, by cholera, of FREDERICK PEARSON, on Sunday night, at No. 3 Hester-street.

Judge BARNARD, of Kings County, has granted an injunction against the Health Commissioners, the Commissioners of Emigration, and the Quarantine Commissioners, restraining them from using Seguine's Point for quarantine purposes.

The surgeons of the steamship *Helvetia*, now in quarantine in the Lower Bay, have made an affidavit declaring that there has been no case of cholera on board the ship since the 15th ultimo.

At the regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club, of Brooklyn, yesterday, the *Hector* came in first, followed by the *Agnes* and *Psyche*. The wind was light during the whole day.

At the close, yesterday, Mr. MANIERRE, Treasurer of the Excise Board, had received from licenses upward of $800,000.

Gold opened 2 per cent. lower than on Saturday, yesterday morning, but gradually returned from 137¼ to 139¼ per cent. Government stocks steady; money easy; the railway speculation dull.

An active demand prevailed yesterday for cotton and pork at much firmer prices. Corn was also brisker but cheaper. Flour, wheat, oats, tallow, petroleum, sugars, coffee, and metals were quiet and depressed. The freight engagements were more extensive but at easier rates.

The price of beef cattle is again on the decline. The arrivals at the yards, yesterday, at the opening of the trade for the week, numbered about 4,000 beeves, most of which were three-years old steers, and much the largest proportion consisted of Western cattle in common to good condition. In some of the yards about one-fourth of the stock were rough looking customers and by no means fat. Butchers affirmed that they could purchase cattle 1c. ℔ lb. less than they did last week, while most brokers and drovers contended that they were obliged to sell fully 2c. ℔ lb. less than they actually received for cattle of the same quality one week ago. Beef cattle evidently were selling about 1c.@1½c. ℔ lb. less yesterday than the Monday previous. Transactions between dealers in milch cows and calves have been moderate, sales slow during the week with no change in prices. The sheep trade was lively yesterday, arrivals comparatively light, prices firmer and more in favor of sellers than buyers, and but few sheep were unsold at Monday noon. The swine market is quiet, arrivals moderate for the week and prices easy, at last week's quotations. The supply of live hogs is fully equal to the demand and sales have been moderately fair during most of the past week.

The Bankruptcy Bill.

Next to the speedy restoration of the Union, the country has few wants more urgent than that which it is proposed to satisfy by the passage of a Bankruptcy Bill. The revision of the tariff is not a matter to which any class can afford to be indifferent, considering especially the eagerness with which certain interests are combining and working for the acquisition of peculiar advantages. But this is a trivial affair compared to the variety and extent of the interests involved in an equitable adjustment of the bankruptcy question—the injury resulting from the absence of such a law, the consequent demoralization, and the influence which a well-considered enactment may be expected to produce upon the trade and industry of all sections.

If the question were a new one, there would be little reason in a request for its disposal on the eve of the dog-days, and with the session hastening to its close. But the question in all its bearings is too well understood by every intelligent legislator to render necessary prolonged discussion, or to justify loss of time under the guise of deliberation. The nice constitutional points upon which rigid constructionists were accustomed to dwell, have passed into oblivion with the politicians most prone to raise them. The expediency of the measure is all that remains to be considered, and in regard to *that*, the commercial community have sent forth no uncertain sound. There are some who crave delay with a vague hope that they may meanwhile exact the full pound of flesh, but it were a libel upon the liberality, the good sense, the proverbially generous feeling of business Americans, to suppose that they share this ill-judged greed to any considerable degree. Habitually prompt in their transactions, they prefer a present settlement, albeit entailing loss, to a delay which makes everything indefinite, and in the interim deprives society of whatever service the crippled debtor may be capable of performing. Hence the opinion in favor of a Bankrupt Law is all but universal among those who will be most affected by its provisions, and may be supposed to scan them with most jealous care. The gain that will accrue from the speedy enactment of the law is so vastly more certain and more important than the loss it may possibly entail, that every noticeable expression of public opinion has been in its favor. The Senate is therefore asked to deal with a subject, every aspect of which has been thoroughly canvassed, and in reference to which the opinion of the trading classes is overwhelmingly on the side of early action.

The bill as it has passed the House may not be perfect in all its details. There are clear heads and legal heads enough in the Senate to judge of these, and perchance to introduce practical amendments. But to the unprofessional eye, the bill as it stands appears to meet all ordinary requirements, as indeed it should, considering the ability and patience by which its course through the House has been guided. Its promoters have wisely held that in such a case equity is more important than theory, as results are more important than abstractions. And by conceding a little here, and altering a little there, they have finally carried a measure, through which the honest debtor may effect his emancipation from bondage, while the dishonest debtor is left to suffer, as of right he should. To this extent the measure is perfectly satisfactory. It assists the honest insolvent, and punishes the knavish one. It relieves misfortune and inflicts penalties upon fraud. These ends accomplished, all else is by comparison of small importance. But, aside from these, the bill shows signs of a judicious discrimination touching both the forms into which bankruptcy is usually divided, and the order in which the different classes of indebtedness are arranged. On every ground, therefore, the bill merits immediate attention, and the Senate cannot better provide for one of the most obvious necessities of the time, than by helping to make it law before the termination of the session.

The Late Border Raids, and our Neutrality Laws.

The leading Fenian adventurers who have been repulsed from Canada, and held to answer to our own Government for the gross and indecent violation of our neutrality laws, evidently made some calculation on the indignation of the American people at the conduct of the British Government and Canadian authorities during the late war. They are ready now to charge upon the Administration at Washington a want of pluck in not availing of the Fenian demonstration to retaliate upon Canada, and a want of spirit in our people in refusing their sympathies where a blow was intended against what these blundering leaders supposed we would recognize as the common enemy.

It is surprising into what serious mistakes these Fenian leaders, and others of much higher average intelligence and experience, fall in regard to the real temper and self-respect, and devotion to law and treaty obligations of the American character. We will not claim for our people any peculiar sensitiveness to mere personal dignity, but we have a right to say that, in all that concerns the true honor of the Government, its just recognition of international comity and duty, and the exercise as well of moderation and magnanimity as of all proper firmness, they *are* eminently distinguished for practical good sense and promptness of action.

The Fenian leaders failed to discover this quality in season, as some of our cousins across the Atlantic failed to appreciate it in the early years of the late rebellion. But it is never too late to learn. We doubt not these Fenian "belligerents" will be slow to repeat the mad experiment of using our neutral frontier for another raid on Canada. We are equally sure that if ever this nation should have to chastise another rebellion among our own people, neither the British Government in London nor the provincial authorities in Canada will be so eager as in the late war to recognize "belligerent rights," much less to sympathize with and entertain border robbers and unprincipled conspirators against the United States Government.

The mistake of the Fenian leaders was in supposing that we desired to have these unneighborly and unkind acts on the part of some of the Canadian people redressed by such a raiding rabble as *they* proposed to precipitate upon the Provinces from our neutral territory; in supposing that after the triumphant end of our war against domestic treason and rebellion, we could not afford to treat with dignity and moderation, if not with entire forgetfulness, the wrongs done by our neighbors, or that we could afford to forego our own self respect in openly tolerating the violation of treaties, by way of showing a malignant or spiteful spirit of retaliation. Even if we had occasion to treasure up wrath against the day of wrath, we would at least have the decency to select other executioners of our vengance than the O'Neills and O'Sweenys of the last week's sorry farce. An open declaration of reprisal would surely be preferable to *this* humiliation.

Release of Jefferson Davis—Vagary.

The *Tribune* of yesterday says:

> "It is reported from Washington that a number of well-known gentlemen stand ready to give bail for JEFFERSON DAVIS in any required amount, but that the Government is disposed to release him, if at all, upon his parole."

Mr. GREELEY is one of the "well-known gentlemen" overflowing with sympathy of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and with living zeal chasing up Judge UNDERWOOD to offer "bail in any required amount."

JEFFERSON DAVIS was the head and front of a rebellion, in the progress of which a quarter of a million of our sons fell, and for which the Nation is carrying a debt of over three thousand millions of dollars. While JEFFERSON DAVIS was in his glory at Richmond, Union prisoners—soldiers—were dying in rebel prisons of "pestilence and famine," by thousands. Under the auspices of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and with the money of the Confederate Government, agents were employed to introduce contagious diseases into our cities. Under the same auspices, and with the same money, Confederate agents in Canada hatched conspiracies and raids to rob our banks, murder our citizens, burn our cities and assassinate our President. These multiform and atrocious crimes were approved by JEFFERSON DAVIS. He has never even denied his responsibility or complicity in them. When any of the guilty agents were arrested they produced a commission from JEFFERSON DAVIS.

When this traitor-in-chief was arrested, outraged humanity demanded his trial and punishment. But the *Tribune* objected! Mr. GREELEY was opposed to the "death penalty." Mr. GREELEY is a philanthropist! Mr. GREELEY's sympathies warm to the man who struck a blow at the life of the Republic; who deluged our country in blood; who sanctioned piracy, arson and assassination! This craven, white-feathered spirit, from influential sources, occasioned delay, and delays end in a denial of justice. JEFFERSON DAVIS should have been promptly tried, convicted and sentenced, after which, if the President had commuted the punishment on condition of his leaving the country forever, we should have been rid of a bad subject. And now, while DAVIS is living upon the fat of the land in Fortress Monroe, Mr. GREELEY rushes to Washington to offer bail, so that not even punishment of the mildest character should be inflicted upon a man whose head, in any other country, would have come off for any one of his many treasons.

It is a curious, if not an instructive fact, in the history of the rebellion, that while Chief-Justice CHASE refuses to try and Mr. GREELEY objects to the punishment of the leading representative traitor, both refuse to restore the followers of rebel leaders who desire to return to their allegiance to their rights and privileges; and both persist, after peace has been proclaimed, in keeping the Union divided!

THE SUMMER SEASON.—The warm weather which came upon us yesterday set thousands of people to thinking and talking about going out of town for the Summer season. It was doubtless a day of joy to Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, and a hundred watering places, as well as to the folks up among the hills of the North. They had visions of tens of thousands of gay people flocking from the cities to enjoy their waters and waves and winds—people with well-filled purses, and liberal in their expenditures. Well, we can assure them they will realize their visions presently. In the next few weeks, this City alone will send to them twenty thousand people and a million or two of dollars. The rural inhabitants will doubtless enjoy the cash as much as our citizens will enjoy the country.

CULMINATION OF THE FENIAN WAR.—The wild, Quixotic Fenian demonstration upon the Canadas has terminated, as every sensible person knew it would terminate, in failure and disgrace, but most happily with little loss of life. For this both the Canadians and the Fenians are indebted to the seasonable and efficient "intervention" of our Government. Had its action been delayed even a week longer, thousands of irregular bands of disorganized Fenians would have been in Canada, all for ultimate slaughter or captivity, but at great loss of life on both sides. To the Fenians the timely interference of our Government was a mission of pure mercy. It has saved the lives of hundreds, if not thousands, and enabled all to return to their homes, resuming the peaceful occupations from which they were beguiled. As we said in the beginning of this reckless movement, we say now, after its rise, progress and fall, that the leaders were designing knaves or wretched fools. Those leaders have denounced each other as knaves, and of the foolishness of all there is no question or doubt. Even the great "Head Centre," STEPHENS, is suspected, with strong color of probability, of being a British spy. In the meantime many impulsive, gallant Irishmen, ever ready to give all they possess to Ireland, have responded in person or in money to the call of the leaders of this miserable raid. Hundreds of thousands of hard-earned money have been drawn from laborers and domestics. All the humbler classes, male and female, have been victimized. They ought to have known better, when they saw that the scheme was discountenanced by their clergy and by all leading intelligent Irishmen. But they are impulsive and generous, whenever they are made to believe that the Green Isle can be benefited by their services or sacrifices.

CHURCH-STREET.—The rapidity with which old Church-street, vile in its associations, is disappearing, and a new Church-street, great and imposing, is rising in its place, is one of the wonders of the day. The street at present has three distinct parts, the lower part with its splendid wholesale stores, the middle part in ruins, and the upper part, which is the only remnant of what the street once was. The latter part, however, is evidently doomed—doomed to be redeemed and rebuilt. When this is accomplished, Church-street, though narrow, will be one of the most important business avenues in the City. It will then have a decided bearing upon the future of Canal-street, West Broadway and adjacent localities.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The President and Congress—The Restoration of the Union;

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1866.

It is quite true, as the TIMES assumes, that the political tone here has greatly improved within the past few weeks. The opposition between Congress and the President is less "pronounced," and there is a more openly avowed desire on both sides for harmony of action, or, if that cannot be had, for the avoidance of needless and useless conflicts. Much of this is due to time and the natural influence which delay and reflection always exert upon passions and resentments which have no very deep or substantial root. And something of it doubtless springs from the nearer approach of the Fall elections, and the natural anxiety of members of Congress to avoid issues and collisions which cannot strengthen, and may imperil, their chances of reëlection.

Reflection, moreover, has satisfied the great body of the Union Party that the differences between them and the President are by no means so wide or so important as they have seemed to be, or as they really were at the outset of the session. Every day has made them less and less so. The great problem of Reconstruction has been solving itself. Congress seemed at first very angry that the President should, upon the surrender of the rebel armies, have started the work of restoration, and it is inclined even yet to scold about it, and to insist that he had no right to do it,—that he had no right to appoint Provisional Governors, to authorize elections, Conventions and Legislatures, or to start the machinery of Government into active operation in any of the Southern States. The Reconstruction Committee indulges in a good deal of acrid criticism on this subject—which, whether right or wrong, is not without force. But it has very little importance, because it comes too late. Events have carried the country beyond the point where it was practical. While the Committee has been taking testimony political society has been advancing. While Congress has been brooding over reconstruction, the Union has been restoring itself. Southern Legislatures have met and enacted laws. The Southern people have elected Governors, and those Governors have put the laws in execution. Southern Courts meet and try causes. Crimes are punished—private controversies are adjusted—property is transferred—private rights are determined and wrongs redressed. And nobody proposes to undo or to reverse any of the things which have thus been accomplished. It may have been wrong for the President to authorize the election of Southern Governors and Legislatures, but nobody proposes to depose the one or disperse the other. No one dreams of annuling the action of Southern courts. Congress has no thought of declaring the ratification, by Legislatures of the Southern States, of the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting Slavery, to be *null and void*, whether the President had a right to call these Legislatures together or not. No one impeaches the repudiation of the rebel debt, or the annulment of the secession ordinances by the Southern States, no matter how strongly he may argue that these States, not having been reconstructed by act of Congress, had no right to act or even to assemble. They did assemble, and they did act, and their action stands unimpeached. Even the Reconstruction Committee has nothing to propose and nothing to say against the validity of the action of the Southern States, nor does it suggest that the governments of these States, established under the guidance and authority of the Executive, shall be superseded.

All the schemes, moreover, by which, at the outset of the session, extreme men of the Union Party proposed to reconstruct the South have been abandoned. Even Mr. SUMNER has relinquished as hopeless the efforts to impose negro suffrage upon the South as a condition *sine qua non* of restoration. Mr. STEVENS no longer insists upon the confiscation and sale of Southern estates to raise four thousand millions of dollars wherewith to pay the National debt. The disfranchisement of the great mass of the Southern people until 1870, demanded by the House less than a month ago as indispensable, was unanimously discarded by the Senate. Bills introduced early in the session to organize Territorial Governments for the Southern States, sleep the sound sleep that hostile Committees know so well how to give. It is conceded that the States lately in rebellion are *States*—States *in* and *of* the Union; that they are competent to act as such, to enact laws, to ratify amendments of the Constitution, and to perform whatever other functions belong to members of the National Union. And no one now is left to contest their authority, in any one of these respects. Even the Reconstruction Committee demand that they shall act—that they shall exercise the highest functions of States—indicated by certain amendments to the Federal Constitution. In everything relating to State jurisdiction and to the local authority of State Governments, the policy of the President has been left to go into full and free effect. No one proposes to reverse or arrest it. To that extent the Union has been restored already.

But one point of difference remains. The President insists that the Southern States, being States in the Union, are *entitled to representation in Congress*, upon only one condition, viz.: that they present themselves in an attitude of loyalty, and in the persons of loyal Representatives. This condition is imposed by the Constitution itself, and is to be enforced by Congress, under the authority of the Constitution, which expressly assigns to each House the right to decide upon the "elections, returns and *qualifications* of its own members;" and, under this clause, Congress may *test*, by an oath or in any other way, the loyalty of the members who may present themselves for admission to seats. This is the President's view of the question of Representation. That of Congress, (or rather of the Reconstruction Committee) differs from it in *denying the right of States lately in rebellion to representation at all*, except upon conditions to be prescribed by Congress at its discretion. It asserts over these States plenary, absolute, unrestricted power. And it proposes to assert this power by requiring from these States assent to certain amendments of the Constitution, as the condition of being admitted to representation in Congress. Theoretically this difference between the President and Congress is radical. It touches the principles which lie at the foundation of our Government. The Committee has embodied it in a bill, which is now pending in the House. If passed, as it probably will be, by both Houses, it goes to the President for his signature. I hear members expressing the hope that he will sign it,—that, as Congress has surrendered so much, *he* will now surrender *this* for the sake of harmony. They forget that in a matter of fundamental principle, neither he nor any other man in his position, could possibly sanction by his signature what he believes to be a distinct and clear departure from the express requirements of the Constitution. To do so would be to sacrifice consistency, conscience and character to a desire for harmony; and this President JOHNSON, cetainly, is not likely to do. If the bill is sent to him it will, beyond all question, be returned with his objections. Possibly it may be passed, notwithstanding his objections,—but this renews the conflict, divides the Union Party and the country, places the President of necessity in an attitude of opposition, and introduces with the Fall canvass an abstract issue, upon which Union candidates who deny the right of representation cannot possibly gain any new strength, and are quite likely to lose some of that they have already.

It seems to me that under these circumstances the only way to secure harmony of action, where harmony of sentiment cannot be expected, is to avoid the issue altogether. It is not necessary for any practical purpose that it should be made. So far as the admission of members from the Southern States is concerned, the result will not be affected by it. Without denying or asserting their right to representation, Congress can admit, or exclude their representatives by its own action. The Constitution gives it this authority in explicit terms. The President has never claimed any right to intervene in its decision. In his annual Message he expressly declares that it is for Congress alone to pronounce upon the admission of members. "It is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge each for yourselves, of the elections, returns and qualifications of your own members." No member from any Southern State can come into Congress until he is *voted* in. As long as a majority of each or of either House is opposed to their admission, they will be excluded, without a law just as well as with one. If this "bill of admission," as it is called, should be passed now, it could bind no action but that of the present Congress—nor theirs, if they choose to repeal it. When even a majority of Congress desires to admit members from the South, they can repeal any law that may have kept them out. Nothing whatever, therefore, of a practical character is to be gained by the passage of this bill. It accomplishes nothing—it binds nobody—it establishes no principle—it serves no good purpose whatever. All it can possibly do is to invoke a new conflict with the President—elicit a fresh veto, which it will require two-thirds of both Houses to overcome, and make a new issue for the Fall elections, on the abstract *right of representation*, which a good many Union candidates will not care to meet, and which can have no other effect than to increase the chances of success of Democratic nominees.

Many members have an idea that the people expect *some* plan at the hands of Congress for restoring the Union; and they are inclined on this account to vote for the passage of the pending bill. I doubt very much whether this demand, if it exists, will be met by the plan proposed. A scheme which does nothing which could not just as well be done without it—which embarrasses the main question without solving it—which brings up needlessly new issues certain to weaken the party that upholds them, and which hinders the object it professes to aid—certainly cannot command any great degree of public favor, or meet any pressing public want. The people have no difficulty in seeing that, so far as any legislative action is involved, the Union is already restored, except in the single matter of admitting Southern members to their seats in Congress. If this could be taken up, not for abstract declarations, but for practical action—if Congress would admit even a single member or members from a single State like Tennessee, who could meet any test of loyalty that may be required, and thus set forth the principles on which it acts—the work of restoration, so far as any action of the Government is concerned, would be complete. The rest would remain for the States themselves; and the sooner Congress can come to this practical way of providing for reconstruction, the sooner will peace and union be restored, and the Union Party delivered from the peril that threatens its ascendancy. R.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.—We are pleased to find that the interest originally expressed in the erection of a statue of President LINCOLN, is still active and earnest. Born of no casual political enthusiasm, but inspired by genuine public sentiment, time has only deepened the motives and made more clear the propriety of such a tribute. The publicists of Europe have already fully recognized Mr. LINCOLN's permanent and honorable place in history, and New-York, as the metropolis of the nation, owes it to herself to institute a worthy memorial of the faithful and martyred President. Within a few days two models have been submitted to the Committee originally appointed by our citizens to collect subscriptions and contract for the statue; one is by RICHARD S. GREENOUGH, of Boston, brother of the lamented HORATIO GREENOUGH, our pioneer sculptor. This gentleman is already well known as an artist by his statue of Franklin in Boston, his beautiful group of the Boy and Eagle, and numerous busts and plastic compositions. He has had a studio in Paris for several years past, but is now on a visit to his native country, where his many friends have manifested a lively interest in his success. His model represents Mr. LINCOLN in a sitting posture—easy, natural and characteristical; one hand holds the Emancipation Proclamation and the other is raised meditatively to his chin, in a way to happily modify the elongated effect of his face. The likeness strikes us as authentic, and the side view is especially felicitous. There are obvious advantages in a subject like this in a sitting posture; it saves the inevitably awkward effect of a tall, thin, angular figure; being larger than life, it brings the features nearer the spectator's eye; moreover, a chair is associated with the Presidential office, and gives opportunity for graceful arrangement of drapery and for national symbolical details. This model is on exhibition at the Union League Club for a few days. The other design is also by a Boston sculptor, now resident in Florence—Mr. BALL, whose equestrian statue of WASHINGTON and small full-length of WEBSTER, as well as numerous busts, are so much admired. Mr. BALL sends a photograph of his model, which represents Mr. LINCOLN standing and pointing to the national shield to assure a recently emancipated slave, in a liberty cap, who kneels at his feet, that he is an American citizen.

An elaborate design for a monument to LINCOLN, to be erected over his grave at Springfield, Ill., by LARKIN G. MEADE, is also on exhibition in the library of the Cooper Institute.

COPYRIGHT IN PHOTOGRAPHS.—A decision by Judge SHIPMAN, in the United States Circuit Court, which we publish this morning, furnishes an interesting example of how the changes and advances in science compel changes in laws. In the year 1831, Congress amended the copyright laws, so as to extend their benefits to artists, giving to anyone who should "invent, design, etch, engrave, work, or cause to be engraved, etched or worked from his own design, any print or engraving, * * * the sole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing and vending such print, cut or engraving, in whole or in part, for the term of twenty-eight years." A very useful and proper law was this; for there was no reason why the artist should not be able to derive advantage from the workings of his brain as well as the author. But since that law was passed, the art of photography has been invented and brought into general use; and this art, as was easy to be seen, brought with it possibly the entire destruction of the law, and the overthrow of the object for which it was passed. For photographic copies of engravings were as good for many purposes as printed ones, and their use would necessarily interfere with the profits of the artists, unless they could be brought within the terms of the law. There was so much doubt whether they could be so brought, that Congress by an amendment, passed March 3, 1865, amended the act so as to include photographic copies as well as engravings. The decision to which we refer shows that this action of Congress was needed. The suit was brought to test the question, the plaintiff claiming that photography was covered by the word "print," inasmuch as in taking the copy from the negative on paper, the paper was pressed firmly against the negative plate by springs. But the Judge holds that this is not so; that this process of procuring a picture upon sensitive paper by the action of light upon it, passing through the negative upon glass, is not printing, although it is so called; the art was not in existence at the time the act of 1831 was passed, and of course Congress could not have meant to include that idea in the language which they used. The effect of this decision is very manifest. It is to take out from the restrictions of the Copyright Act photographs of all pictures made before the act of 1865, and to throw them open to the public. And this result, we surmise, will be looked upon with great interest by both photographers and other picture-makers.

THE SWEDISH CONSUL IN NEW-YORK.—Much gratification is expressed at the prompt renewal of Chevalier CLAUDE EDWARD HABICHT's *exequatur* by the Executive, upon satisfactory evidence of the falsity of the charges on account of which it was revoked. No foreign representative was more assiduous and successful in enlisting the good-will of his Government for the Union; his house was the home of the wounded and sick Swedish officers who volunteered in our armies; his principles being liberal and his friends the most loyal of our citizens.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Election in Oregon—Markets and Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 6.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's bark *Palmetto* sailed for Petropaulovski to-day.

One hundred and fifty thousand pounds of shipping grade wool were sold during the past week, at prices ranging from 17 to 21 cents per pound.

There is a general improvement in mining stocks. Ophir, $320; Imperial, $110; Belcher, $190; Yellow Jacket, $662; Chollar, 259; Legal-tenders, 73.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 8.

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch states that the Union majority in Oregon is 809, with four counties to hear from. The State Senate stands fourteen Union to eight Democrats. Both parties claim a majority in the Lower House. The total vote is 22,290.

Mining shares were weak to-day: Ophir, $305; Belcher, $150; Yellow Jacket, $600; Chollar, $211. Legal tenders 73¼.

Meeting of the State Senate—The Case of Judge Smith, of Oneida County.

ALBANY, Monday, June 11.

The Senate is to meet to-morrow under the proclamation of the Governor, for the purpose of trying the case of Judge SMITH, County Judge of Oneida County, who is charged with malfeasance in office and collusion with bounty brokers, &c. It is not likely that more will be done to-morrow than to organize and appoint a Committee of Rules, who shall recommend the method of proceeding and conducting the trial. The counsel for the prosecution are Messrs. SEDGWICK, of Syracuse, and WATERMAN and HUNT, of Utica; for the defendant, Messrs. IRA SHAFER and HENRY SMITH, of this city. It is thought that the trial may occupy about two weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Summer season commenced last evening at several places and in many ways. It is difficult, now, to know where or when any season ends. A few years since the lines were more clearly defined. From the middle of May until the first week of September there was nothing that the critic or the public need regard. Mr. STUART broke through this placid and agreeable state of affairs by giving a Summer season at the old Wallack Theatre. It was successful, and ever since we have been favored with "seasons" by all the other theatrical establishments of New-York. A city of the magnitude of our own cannot be controlled utterly by the regulations of society. The fashionable people, it is true, leave it, but they leave behind them many worthy folk, and the latter require to be amused quite as much as the former. Last evening Mr. DAN BRYANT (who exhibits the Fenian flag in combination with the American—a mingling which, like everything else in connection with the Fenian affair, is *mal àpropos* and silly, and which we regret to see permitted at any decent New-York theatre, appeared in "Born to Good Luck" and "Handy Andy." He was received with favor, and the performance satisfied a large audience. At the Winter Garden Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM revived his old and well-accepted play of the "Game of Love," in a version—clipped for starring purposes—called "Flies in the Web." It is brief and amusing, and was well rendered. The farce which followed ("His Last Legs") was also acceptable to the public. Mr. BROUGHAM must, we think, provide stronger aliment for the public if he desires to be a "star." An actor so admirable as he should never have sunk to this condition. In New-York the worst actors are "stars," and he is of the best. It is appalling to be called upon—as we are—to record the success of mediocrity and the failure of ability. If, however, Mr. BROUGHAM feels his own power, he should exhibit it—as he readily can—in novelties. To revive old favorites is to insure failure. The house last evening was poor—poor for so admirable an artist and actor as Mr. BROUGHAM. Poor only because no one will go back to the record. Mr. BROUGHAM, to succeed, must begin again. All history tells us that here, ungrateful wretches that we are, a success can not be repeated, and it is useless to fight against the record.

We have not time to-night to speak of THEODORE THOMAS' very emphatic success at the pleasant place called the Terrace Garden, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, in Third-avenue. It must suffice that he has a superb orchestra, and that here on every evening of the Summer we can hear music quite as well interpreted as in Vienna or Dresden. The attendance last night was particularly good, and represented all classes of the community. The Terrace Garden is, we think, a place where the most sensitive person may go without feeling offended with those who surround him.

ENGLISH OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—To-night for the last time the "Doctor of Alcantara" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy. The cast is the same as before, and as young Brooklyn seems to have taken Miss HARRISON under its special protection we shall expect to see a full house. Certainly no entertainment has been provided the *habitués* of that house for a long time which was at all comparable in genuine mirthfulness and enjoyable *esprit* with this self-same Doctor. The admirers of Miss RICHINGS think she never appeared to such advantage; Mrs. MOZART's friends are delighted with her success; the devotees at the shrine of the fair ZELDA are in raptures; what more could mortal man desire? Mr. SEGUIN does the heavy work, and Mr. KETCHUM the intensely comic; Mr. CASTLE the "pritty butterfly," and the towering PEAKES the red-nosed official. They deserve a full house, if nothing else, for the easy confidence with which they enter the affections of the great Brooklyn, for the boldness with which they request the honor of a fourth attendance at the same feast; but in addition to this refreshing side, there is really an immensity of "jolly good fun" provided, in an entirely respectable manner, and at a very trifling expense.

Fire at Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, Sunday, June 10.

The new and extensive woolen factory of JOHN C. ROSS & KENNEDY, and the Evansville and Crawfordsville freight-house were totally destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The loss of ROSS & KENNEDY is $75,000, and they are insured for $21,500, as follows: In the Home, $5,000; in the Security, $5,000; in the Manhattan, $3,000—all New-York companies; in the North American, $3,000, and in the Merchants' $3,000—both Hartford companies; and in the Union, of Indianapolis, $2,500. The loss on the Evansville and Crawfordsville freight-house is unknown.

A Swindling Game.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, June 11.

Messrs. KENDALL & Co., bankers, of this city, inform us that a small swindling game is being extensively carried on, as follows: A woman purchased of KENDALL & Co. a draft for $7 on New-York, and after altering it to $70, offered it to the First National Bank at Hornellsville. Suspecting something wrong, the bank officers had the woman arrested, and she is now held to answer. Publicity is given to this, as the same game is being extensively pracrised.

Murder and Robbery.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 11.

A shocking murder was committed last night at Elk Ridge Bridge, Baltimore County, eight miles from Baltimore. DAVID WHITE, 65 years of age, was attacked in his house by two men, and beaten to death. His daughter, who was aroused by his cries, was also beaten, and his son, a boy of 14 years, seriously injured. The old man was robbed of his watch and a small sum of money, and his daughter of $40. No arrests have yet been made.

Found Drowned.

HUDSON, N. Y., Monday, June 11.

MATTHEW HARTFORD, an Irish laborer on the Hudson River Road, was found drowned under the railroad bridge at this city, yesterday morning. Deceased is supposed to be a resident of Brooklyn or New-York. The Coroner will retain the body for a few days, in expectation of hearing from the friends of the deceased.

Fire at Yonkers.

YONKERS, Monday, June 11.

A fire broke out here this evening at 7 o'clock, in the cabinet shop of FREDERICK NEBOMAN, on Mechanic-street, destroying considerable property. The adjoining buildings were badly damaged by water. The loss is fully insured in the Merchants' Company, of New-York, Jersey City and Yonkers and New-York companies.

A Man Shot by an Officer in Self-Defence.

BOSTON, Monday, June 11.

A man named CONNESS, living in Bridgewater, was shot dead last night by GEORGE H. MORSE, Deputy State Constable. The latter was called to quell a row in CONNESS' house, where he was savagely assaulted, and fired in self-defence. MORSE was justified in the act and will not be prosecuted.

Tobacco Exchange at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 11.

The new Tobacco Exchange on Thirteenth-street, south of Carey, was opened this afternoon. The Mayor, Common Council, and and a large portion of the business men of the city were present.

Municipal Election.

WATERBURY, Conn., Monday, June 11.

The Union city ticket was elected to-day. Dr. P. G. ROCKWELL had 293 majority for Mayor over Dr. E. G. SNOW, Democrat. The rest of the Union ticket had about the same majority.

Naval.

BOSTON, Monday, June 11.

The new U. S. screw steamer *Ammonoosuc* left here to-day in tow for New-York, where she is to receive her machinery.

From Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, June 10.

WERKET, who was shot by the Police last night, died at 3 o'clock this morning.

Fenians.

WATERTOWN, Monday, June 11.

An extra train of eight cars, loaded with homeward bound Fenians, passed here at 7 o'clock this evening.

THE FENIAN MARCH TO THE REAR.

Final Abandonment and Evacuation of Canada.

A Whole Brigade of Colonels on the Homeward March.

Gen. Sweeny's Farewell Order to His Dispersing Forces.

Sensation Reports from Malone and Ogdensburgh.

Rumors of the Rescue of Captured Arms, and the Gathering of Fenian Bonds.

Final Absquatulation of the Fenian Leaders—A Whole Brigade of Colonels on the Homeward March—Sensation Reports from Malone and Ogdensburgh Discredited—Gen. Sweeny's Farewell Order to His Dispersing Troops.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. ALBANS, VT., Monday, June 11.

The few remaining Fenians loitering about the village left for parts unknown this morning. As nearly every one taking the cars for New-York seemed to rejoice in the title of Colonel or Major, I conclude that the riff raff have all gone at last, and that this peaceful little village will know them no longer. The depot buildings are still littered with the debris of the bivouac so recently made therein, but no other signs of the recent invasion by the "Right Wing of ye Grand Army" are visible. The St. Albanians seem greatly relieved at the departure of the ruffianly hordes that so lately polluted the hamlet with their presence, and the female portion of the community are once more showing themselves on the streets.

I hear a great many contradictory reports from Ogdensburgh and Malone, but I am inclined to rest quiet under the assurance given me by Gen. MEADE yesterday that the expedition has been given up, and that the great body of the Fenians have gone home. I understand that transportation has been furnished to over four thousand men, and as there were scarcely six thousand between here and Ogdensburgh, you may draw your own deductions.

I mentioned in my dispatch forwarded last night that a general order had been issued by Gen. SWEENY declaring the entire movement broken up and abandoned. I now give you the document entire:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF IRELAND,
ST. ALBANS, VT., June 9, 1866.

To the Senior Officers with the Troops of the Army of Ireland, at Malone, Potsdam and elsewhere.

SIR: In view of the President's proclamation and the stringent measures adopted by the U. S. authorities, to prevent reënforcements and supplies reaching our forces on the frontier, and destitute as we are of war material, and not likely to obtain any under present circumstances, the General commanding the Army of Ireland instructs me to inform you that he considers it his duty to direct you to avail yourself of the U. S. Government to furnish transportation for your officers and men to their respective homes, as the object of the expedition cannot be accomplished at present. The General feels certain that the soldiers of your command will continue to deserve the high character for gentlemanly conduct now awarded them by the people of the United States. JOHN MEHAN,
Col. of Engineers and Chief of Staff.

There are no other items of news or gossip worth sending you from this point.

Further Rumors of Fenian Activity near Ogdensburgh—Rescue of Arms by Fenians—Rumored Collision at Malone.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURGH, Monday, June 11.

We have more excitement in this direction, growing out of Fenian affairs to-day, than at any previous time. There is trouble down the line of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad, and sharp words between the military authorities and the managers of the railroad have taken place. Col. VOGDES, commanding the Military District of the St. Lawrence, sent an order to have the train which leaves this place at 11:30 A. M. for the east detained till further orders from him. The train was held till 12:05 P.M., and then ordered forward by the Deputy Superintendent. Col. VOGDES was indignant, and threatened the Deputy Superintendent with incarceration in Fort Lafayette. Mr. BROWN, the Deputy Superintendent stated that martial law had not been proclaimed on this side of the line, and he should decline to go.

The arms and ammunition seized from the Fenians at Brasher Falls by the United States troops yesterday, and taken to the Brasher station of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad, to the amount of fifteen wagon loads, were rescued last night by a party of Fenians. Col. VOGDES left for Malone on a special train at 2:40 this afternoon, taking with him all the troops stationed here. There is now no force here to prevent a rescue of the large amount of arms and munitions seized at this point. I would not be surprised if the attempt were made.

Fifteen cars loaded with Fenians, ostensibly homeward bound, left Malone and passed west over the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain, and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroads, by special train, Sunday.

A gentleman who has had an interview with Gen. JOHN O'NEILL, the hero of Ridgeway, within the last twenty-four hours, was informed by him that the Fenian force between the head of Lake Michigan and the main frontier is sixty-two thousand, and that there are ten thousand Fenians with their arms in their possession in the State of Michigan ready to cross into Canada upon the signal being given in this direction.

We have rumors of a collision at Malone, but the telegraph men and those in authority here are exceedingly reticent. The hasty departure of the troops confirms the rumor in the popular mind.

The following General Order, promulgated from Gen. VOGDES' headquarters this morning, will indicate the condition affairs are assuming in the northern counties:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ST. LAWRENCE,
OGDENSBURGH, June 11, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.—The following instructions, based on the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, and ordered from Maj.-Gen. MEADE, commanding Military District Atlantic, are furnished for the information of officers commanding at Rome, Watertown, Ogdensburgh, De Kalb Junction, Potsdam Junction and intermediate points. All railroad trains passing through the stations mentioned above will be carefully inspected, and any Fenians or munitions of war moving further toward the frontier will be halted, the stores seized, and the Fenians not permitted to continue in that direction. At all points occupied by the United States troops any prominent Fenian agitation leaders or agents, or individuals disregarding the recent proclamation, or designing to violate the neutrality laws, will be arrested. Officers commanding at different points will confer with railroads and telegraph agents or operators, and forbid them, on pain of having their offices closed, from conveying Fenians or munitions of war intended for them, or transmitting to them any communications, in cypher or otherwise. Major S. S. ELDER, Captain First Artillery, commanding at Rome, will send each passenger train a reliable non-commissioned officer or soldier who will go as far as Watertown reporting thence to the commanding officer and to Major ELDER on his return, any information respecting the passage of Fenians or their stores on the train, ascertaining if possible, the name of the car conductors. Col. SLEMMER, at Watertown, will send a similar guard with corresponding orders as far as Potsdam Junction. Trains having Fenians or munitions on board will not be allowed to proceed until they are removed and sufficient guarantee is given that such men and munitions will not be taken on board. Any conductor or other individual employed by the railroad companies conniving at the violation of these orders, will not be allowed to proceed further with the train, but will be held as giving aid and comfort to the Fenians. Commanding officers at stations will telegraph immediately to these headquarters any arrests or seizures that may be made, and will send any other information which may come into their possession concerning the movement of the Fenians. All captured property will be sent with a suitable guard to this place By order of

(Signed) Col. VOGDES.

Official: J. P. SANGER, 1st Lieut, 1st Artillery and Brevet Capt. U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

I learn from the railroad men that the troops from St. Albans have been ordered to Malone. Enforcing this order must necessarily cause a good deal of obstruction to travel by the delaying of trains, and it also raises considerable discussion as to whether it is authorized and regular.

Seizure of Another Car Load of Arms—A Gun Spiked at Fort Wellington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURGH, Monday, June 11.

Another car-load of arms and ammunition arrived here at 3:30 this P. M., by Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad. It was seized at some point west of De Kalb Junction. It has been removed to the arsenal.

I have just received reliable information that one of the finest guns on Fort Wellington was spiked on Friday night. The commandant has endeavored to keep the fact a profound secret.

A little act of international courtesy occurred in our waters this afternoon. The British gunboat *Hercules* ran over and saluted the revenue cutter *Chase*. The compliment was returned by Capt. CORNELL.

Gen. MEADE was in council with the Fenian leaders at Malone this P. M. He is expected to return here to-morrow.

Fenians Moving from Lisbon—The Party Numbers One Hundred and Fifty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURGH, Monday, June 11.

Later.—I am informed by the Deputy United States Marshal that the Fenians of Lisbon, the adjoining town, commenced moving last night, passing down the line of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad. At Madrid their number was augmented to 150.

He supposes this was the party who received the arms at Brasher some time in the night. There is yet no trace of them.

The Fenians Must Pay their Own Traveling Expenses.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 11.

Gen. BARRY has received an answer to his dispatch to Gen. MEADE regarding the transportation of Fenians now congregated here to a large number. Gen. MEADE says that the United States does not feel called upon to stand the expense of sending these men home, and does not give the required permission to furnish transportation.

The Fenians in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 11.

The Fenian war having ended, Judge TREAT has dismissed the case of A. L. MORRISON in the District Court, and it is probable that all the other arrested parties will be discharged.

Home from the Wars.

ALBANY, Monday, June 11.

Every train from the north brings a few stragglers. They are badly demoralized and very hungry

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, June 11.

The two companies of Fenians who went to St. Albans returned here last night.

Examination in the Case of "President" Roberts—"Senators" Gibbons and O'Rourk on the Stand—They are Non-committal—Roberts Remanded to Prison.

The examination of WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, upon a charge of violation of the neutrality laws, in sending an armed body of men to invade Canada, was commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner BETTS. The court-room was filled with an enthusiastic crowd of Irishmen, and the appearance of Mr. ROBERTS was the signal for an exceedingly noisy demonstration. Messrs. MCKEON and SMYTHE appeared for the defence, and Mr. COURTNEY, United States District-Attorney, for the prosecution. The complaint which led to the arrest of the Fenian Chief was made by GEORGE WISHART, and during the examination of other witnesses yesterday, Mr. MCKEON denounced him as an "informer" and a "wretch," demanding that he should be placed upon the witness stand so that all might have a view of him. It not suiting the purpose of the District-Attorney to call the complainant at that stage of the proceedings, the counsel's curiosity was not gratified. A spirit was manifested by the Fenian crowd, which spirit was fed and fostered by counsel for the defence, which indicates that if Mr. WISHART should unfortunately fall into the hands of the great "invaders," he would be most summarily dealt with. The proceedings yesterday failed to connect in the slightest degree Mr. ROBERTS with the Fenian Brotherhood. Several opportunities were afforded Mr. MCKEON for making buncombe appeals to the passions of the assembled Irishmen, and he was not slow in taking advantage of them. He was applauded loudly for his "patriotic" and denunciatory oratory, until the Court was finally compelled to declare that if such outburst occurred again the room should be cleared of all spectators. The first witness called to the stand was "Senator" JAMES GIBBON, of Philadelphia. This gentleman, it is understood, has assumed the direction of Fenian affairs during the incarceration of Mr. ROBERTS, and was decidedly non-committal in his testimony, refusing, under instructions from Mr. MCKEON, to answer nearly every question put to him, on the ground that it would tend to criminate him, and render him liable to a criminal prosecution. In nearly every instance the witness was sustained in his refusal to answer. That the public may judge for itself of the correctness of this ruling of the Commissioner, we append an abstract of the proceedings:

JAMES GIBBONS, sworn, testifies: I reside in Philadelphia; am engaged in the printing business; know Mr. ROBERTS; have known him for two years; have been in the City of New-York for three weeks.

Mr. COURTNEY—Do you know of an organization called the Fenian Brotherhood?

Mr. MCKEON—I object. I wish the Court to instruct this witness that he need not answer any question which will tend to criminate himself.

Mr. COURTNEY—I am unable to see how an affirmative answer to that question would criminate the witness.

Commissioner BETTS—The question must be answered.

Witness—I do know of such organization.

Mr. COURTNEY—I wish to state that I do not wish to criminate the witness, and shall not institute proceedings against him, whatever may be his answers.

Mr. MCKEON—The gentleman may be honest enough in his intentions, but he has a Government at his back that may not be so easily satisfied.

Mr. COURTNEY—Do you know of such organization in the City of New-York?

Witness—I do.

Mr. COURTNEY—Do you know where its headquarters are?

Witness—I must, with the greatest respect, decline to answer that question.

Commissioner BETTS—The question must be answered.

Mr. MCKEON—I instruct the witness to refuse, and to take such consequences of his refusal as the Court may think proper, even if he is committed for it.

Witness—I must still decline to answer the question, on the ground that it will tend to criminate me, and you must do with me as you please.

Mr. COURTNEY—I'll waive the point for the present. Do you know who is, or was, President of that organization during the past three weeks?

Witness—I decline to answer, for the reason before given.

Commissioner BETTS—I sustain the witness in his refusal to answer.

The District-Attorney said that it was not purely a matter for the witness to decide, whether the answers to questions were criminatory in their nature; but he must satisfy the Court that he has good grounds for such refusal. He could not see how a direct answer to his question could involve the witness.

Commissioner BETTS—I can see how it might tend to criminate him by showing his familiarity with the organization. I sustain him in his refusal to answer. It might form a link in the chain tending to his conviction.

Mr. COURTNEY—Have you ever heard Mr. ROBERTS say in substance or effect, that he intended to direct the Fenian organization to the invasion of Canada?

Mr. MCKEON—I object to the question.

Commissioner BETTS—I overrule the objection of counsel; the witness must decide for himself whether or not he will answer.

Witness—I decline to answer for the reason I have previously given—it would implicate myself.

Commissioner BETTS—Do you swear that the answer would implicate yourself?

Witness—I do.

Commissioner BETTS—Then I sustain your refusal to answer.

Mr. COURTNEY—Have you ever seen Mr. ROBERTS at the Fenian Headquarters in this City?

Witness—I decline to answer.

Commissioner BETTS—I sustain the witness.

Mr. COURTNEY—Your Honor will please note my exception to all these rulings. (To witness:) Do you know of Mr. ROBERTS having sent arms and ammunition from the Headquarters to any persons connected with the Fenian organization?

Witness—I decline to answer.

Commissioner BETTS—I sustain the witness.

Mr. COURTNEY—Do you know from your own knowledge, or from what Mr. ROBERTS has told you of his fitting out an armed expedition against Canada?

Witness—I decline to answer.

Mr. COURTNEY—Do you know or have you heard Mr. ROBERTS say that he was at the head of an organization whose purpose it was to make war on Canada?

Witness—I decline to answer.

Mr. COURTNEY—Have you heard Mr. ROBERTS say what amount of money he had in his possession for the purpose of fitting out an expedition to Canada?

Witness—I decline to answer.

Mr. COURTNEY—Have you heard Mr. ROBERTS say what amount of money he had in his possession for the purpose of fitting out an expedition to Canada?

Witness—I decline to answer.

Mr. COURTNEY—Do you know of an expedition fitted out for the invasion of Canada of which Mr. ROBERTS was the head?

Witness—I decline to answer.

In the above and many other instances the witness was sustained in refusing to answer the questions propounded by the District-Attorney, and no matters of interest connected with the Brotherhood were elicited.

Mr. PATRICK CUFF, of No. 119 West Fifty-third-street, was next called. He is a personal friend of Mr. ROBERTS, and knows no Fenian. He is a wealthy business man, of good appearance, and a fair degree of intelligence. The moment he took the stand, however, his memory failed him, and he could not recollect a word of several recent conversations which he had recently held with the defendant. He proving a thorough "Know-nothing," Mr. WILLIAM L. CALL was called. This gentleman, who is said to be an editor, declined to admit the fact, but said he was a publisher, refusing to state, however, what he published, on the ground that it would tend to criminate him. He declined, for the same reason, to answer any questions pertaining to the Fenian organization. Mr. PATRICK O'ROURKE, a Fenian "Senator," was also sworn, but following the example of "Senator" GIBBONS, refused to answer any pertinent questions.

Mr. MCKEON said that Irishmen certainly would not give any information regarding the Fenian Brotherhood, and he thought if the prosecution relied upon that class of witnesses, they had better abandon the case.

Mr. COURTNEY replied, he went to the co-conspirators of the defendant to learn the details of their movements, but as they chose to shield themselves in the manner they have, he should look elsewhere for evidence against Mr. ROBERTS. There was no doubt but the laws of the country had been transgressed by an organization of which he was the head, and in prosecuting the case he should simply do his duty as a sworn officer of the Government.

The further hearing of the case was postponed until this morning at 10 o'clock, and Mr. ROBERTS was recommitted to Ludlow-street Jail. As he passed through the hall on his way from the Court-room, he was vociferously cheered by the crowd. The case now promises to prove as great a farce as was the invasion of Canada by the Fenian hordes.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Scotia at this Port.

The Political Situation on the Continent.

Important Letter from the Emperor of France to Lord Cowley.

He Declines to Accept the Responsibility of Events.

Prussia Accepts the Invitation to the Conference without Restrictions.

Austria Insists that the Venetian Question Shall Not be Discussed.

Fears that the Conference Will Not be Able to Maintain Peace.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, and Queenstown on the evening of the 3d June, arrived here at an early hour this morning.

The steamers *Merrimac*, *Germania*, and *New-York*, arrived at Southampton, and the *Kangaroo* at Liverpool on the 31st of May.

The *China* arrived at Queenstown about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st June, and at Liverpool about 11 A. M. on the 2d June.

THE GERMAN WAR QUESTION.

Important Declaration by the French Emperor.

The Vienna journals publish news from Paris stating that, during the late financial panic in London, Earl COWLEY, by order of his Government, solicited the energetic mediation of the Emperor NAPOLEON in favor of peace, and received from His Majesty the following reply:

"In the years 1859 and 1864 England opposed my proposals in reference to the settlement of the Venetian and Schleswig Holstein questions. Now England wants peace. I also desire peace; but as the most favorable opportunities have been frittered away, and as the conflicting interests have been permitted to reach a point at which they must clash, I can no longer assume the responsibility of events."

The Conference.

A Vienna telegram of the 31st May says: "France desires that the different Powers should be represented at the approaching Conference by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs, and the French Government has expressed its especial wish that Count MENSDORFF should be present on the part of Austria.

A Paris dispatch of the 31st says: Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is expected to arrive here on the 5th of June, and Count BISMARCK is expected in Paris shortly.

The first sitting of the Conference will probably take place before the end of next week. All the Powers, in their replies accepting the invitation to the Congress, have given an assurance that they will take measures to prevent any occurrence of any act of hostility until a definite decision has been arrived at by the Conference.

The Prussian reply accepts the conference without conditions. It simply adds that the imminence of war has been caused, not by the Schleswig-Holstein question, Prussia never having intended to go to war on that account, but solely by the threatening armaments of Austria and Saxony.

The Paris *Presse* believes that the Emperor NAPOLEON will preside in person at the sittings of the conference, and that M. DROUYN D'LHUYS will be the second plenipotentiary.

A late Vienna telegram says: Austria will be represented at the Conference by Count ESTERHAZY and Count WIMPFFEN.

The Vienna papers reiterate that an understanding exists between Austria and Prussia, and that the latter Power will support at the Conference the maintenance of the treaties of 1815. They even go so far as to declare that a formal alliance between the two Powers is in preparation.

The official Gazette of Venice, confirms the intelligence that Austria has positively refused to entertain any project for the cessation of Venetia.

She proposes that the solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question be brought about by the convocation of the estates of those Duchies, and maintains the incompetency of the Conference to discuss the affairs of the Germanic Confederation.

The Federal Diet at Frankfort on the 1st accepted the invitation to the proposed Conference, with the reservation that the question of Schleswig-Holstein and Federal reform are matters of an essentially German character, so long as they do not affect international relations. Baron VON DER PFORDTEN, the Wurtemburg Minister of Foreign Affairs, has thereupon elected to represent the Germanic Confederation.

The Austrian representative declared that his Government was ready to disarm as soon as security had been obtained that the preservation of peace should not again be destroyed. He further stated that Austria had endeavoured in vain to come to an arrangement with Prussia for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question, in accordance with the rights of the Bund, and of the Duchies, and therefore he would now leave the matter in the hands of the Confederation, and empower the Governor of Holstein to convoke the estates of that Duchy.

The Prussian representative made a similar declaration as regards disarmament, and announced that if the Diet should be unanswered in finding Austria and Saxony to disarm, or should reject the Prussian proposal for Federal Reform, Prussia would conclude that the Diet is not equal to its mission.

The Prussian representative stated, in conclusion, that Prussia had never intended to decide the question of the Elbe Duchies by an appeal to the waters recede; but hopes of the crop are few.

The declaration of the Austrian representative relative to the question of the Duchies was referred to the Schleswig-Holstein Committee, and considered as the introduction to a political execution against Prussia.

A Paris dispatch of June 1 says: "Earl CLARENDON, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, Count BISMARCK, and Gen. LAMAMORA have officially announced that they will shortly arrive in Paris for the opening of the Conference.

The reply of Prussia accepting the invitation to the Conference, was the first to arrive; and this fact is looked upon as a sign of the peaceful intentions of that Power.

The Prussian Government declared in their reply that it was ready to disarm as soon as the military measures bordering Prussia were discontinued.

Apprehensions are entertained that all the seven Powers which have been invited will not take part in the Conference, as Austria, in accepting the invitation, insists on the condition that the Venetian question shall not be discussed.

The London *Times*, of the 2d, is almost hopeless as to the Conference insuring peace, and says that every day makes it more clear that the three armed Powers are not likely to submit their disputes to their neighbors in such a way as to admit of a settlement. It is now stated that Austria couples her acceptance of the Conference with conditions that practically amount to a refusal. She declares the cession of Venetia utterly inadmissable. Italy thus demands what Austria declares she will not cede, and Austria has just committed an act which it is highly probable Prussia will forbid to be carried into effect. She has virtually forestalled the decision of the conference respecting the Duchies, and has thrown down the gauntlet to Prussia by making over Holstein to the Confederation, and ordering Gen. GABLENZ to invoke the States of that Duchy.

It is stated that the Prussians had erected batteries upon the mountains which extend in the direction of Nachod, on the Bohemian frontier.

A royal decree had been published at Berlin, stating that should it become necessary in the event of war to complete the regimental cadres, this will be done without calling out the old classes of the Landwehr. Should the necessity arise, those liable to military service who have not been enlisted in the army from 1855 to 1857, will be called out for inspection.

According to a telegram from Florence, the Italian Ministry have determined upon a fresh issue of bank notes to the amount of 250,000,000 lire.

Letters from Venice state that the Jesuit priests are leaving their houses in Venice, and are proceeding north.

The fortification works upon the left bank of the Danube, near Vienna, were rapidly approaching completion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on the 31st, Mr. LAYARD said that the Chilian Minister had not demanded his passports, as had been alleged, but had presented letters of recall. There was no reason to expect any disruption of friendly relations between England and Chili.

The debate on the Reform bills was continued on the 31st, and evinced uncompromising hostility on the part of the Conservatives and a few so-called Liberals. The principal speakers were Sir J. PACKINGTON and Mr. LOWE, in opposition to the Government scheme for redistributing the seats, and Mr. GOSCHEN and the Attorney-General in support of the measure.

On the 1st inst. the debate was further continued and adjourned till the 4th, when it was expected the division would take place on Capt. HAYTER's motion for a postponement of the question. Rumors were current that if the Government obtained a majority the bill would be withdrawn, but if they were defeated, a resignation of the Ministry was not unlikely, while some even advocated a dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. GRIFFITHS asked if Government intended taking any steps to reconcile the discrepancy in the account of the British Admiral on one side and of the American Commodore and the British merchants on the other, in regard to the bombardment of Valparaiso.

Mr. LAYARD said no such steps had been or would be taken. Her Majesty's Government placed the fullest reliance on the accuracy of Admiral DENMAN's statement.

Death of the Earl of Chesterfield.

The Earl of Chesterfield died on the evening of the 1st.

FRANCE.

Fruitless Attempt to Negotiate a Treaty With England.

In the Corps Legislatif, M. ROUHER, in reply to M. JULES FAVRE, stated that up to the present time the negotiations with England for a new treaty of extradition have proved fruitless. In order to facilitate the negotiations, the treaty had been prolonged for six months.

A bill relative to crimes and misdemeanors committed by foreigners was adopted in the Chamber by 212 against 25.

The Tariff on Teas.

An Imperial decree had been issued fixing the tariff for the importation of teas, as follows: 40fr. per 100 kilometres, if imported from tea-growing countries in French bottoms; 100fr. per 100 kilometres, if imported from other countries and in foreign vessels. The port decimes are included in this tariff.

Financial Affairs.

The official report of the Budget for 1867 had been distributed in the Corps Legislatif. It fixes the ordinary expenses of the year at 1,523,000,000f., 1,500,000f. less than the amount requested. The ordinary revenue is stated at 1,617,976,877f. The resulting surplus of revenue over expenditure is thus 94,250,000f., of which 90,300,000f. has been carried to the Ordinary Budget. In the Extraordinary Budget the expenditure, for which authority was requested, is reduced by 1,225,000 francs. The receipts amount to 135,500,000 francs. The expenses amount to 132,5000,000 francs, showing a surplus of revenue in the Extraordinary Budget of 150,000 francs.

The Bourse on the 1st was very flat, and Rentes for the account declined nearly 1 per cent., closing 64f. 15c.

Chili and France.

It is stated that Chili had suppressed its legation in Paris as well as in London and Washington.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Sultan had formally delivered to the Viceroy of Egypt the firman establishing a direct succession to the Viceroyalty.

Authentic advices from Djiddah reports that cholera had broken out among the returning pilgrims between Bichor and Mecca.

There was great mortality among the Egyptian soldiers.

It is stated Turkey had demanded of the Great Powers their assent to her occupying the Principalities. The Powers are said to have warned Turkey of the danger of such a proceeding, and urged that the plan should be abandoned.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, May 22.

Cotton flat; Dhollerah, 250 rupees. Exchange on London 2s. 1d¼. Freights to Liverpool 39-. 6d.

CALCUTTA, Monday, May 21.

Markets quiet. Exchange, 2s. 0¾d. Freights. 40s.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £20,989, and a decease in the reserve of notes of £415,455, while the deposits show a heavy increase.

The *Times* City article says the peculiar features of the Bank returns were regarded with some disappointment on Friday, and coupled with the less hopeful tone of the continental letters, it caused all the markets to open heavily and to continue dull throughout the day. Consols closed at 87¼@87¾.

The discount demand at the Bank was daily becoming more moderate, and in the open market choice bills could be negotiated for 8 per cent. In the Stock Exchange, loans on Government securities were offered at 7 per cent.

It is stated that a scheme was on foot for amalgamating three banks which have recently failed, viz., the Bank of London, the Consolidated Bank and the European Bank, into one undertaking.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—BARING BROS. Circular says there has been a fair business during the week in 5-20 bonds, and also some transactions in Illinois and Erie shares, supposed to be for transmission to the United States. We quote: 5-20 bonds, 65¼@65¾; Illinois shares, 73¼@73½; Erie, 45¾@46; Virginia sixes, 42@44. For other stocks there are no reliable quotations.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The Cotton market, after a long period of depression, has at length assumed a much stronger position, and during the last three days a large business has been done at advancing prices. On Saturday the demand revived upon advices of large shipments of gold from the United States and of reduced receipts and exports; but on Monday the disposition evident on the part of buyers to act freely was materially checked by apprehensions of further financial difficultions being caused by the suspension of the Consolidated Bank.

On Tuesday considerable purchases were made. On Wednesday the sales were unusually extensive, and on Thursday, with a large business, the market closed with firmness, and the quotations show a general advance upon last week's rates. American, after a decline of 1d. on Friday, has been in active request from all classes of buyers, and is much less freely offered. An advance of 1d.@1¼d. per lb. has been generally established on last week's quotations. In other descriptions the advance ranges from ¼d.@1d. per lb. The sales of the week amount to 86,160 bales, including 17,710 for speculation, and 9,480 declared for export. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	16¼d.	Middling Mobiles	13¼d.
Middling Orleans	14d.	Fair Uplands	15¼d.
Fair Mobile	15¼d.	Middling Uplands	14d.

Yesterday (Friday) the sales were about 10,000 bales, with a firm market. The stock is estimated at 975,000 bales, of which 390,260 are American. At sea from America, 130,000 bales. From India, 616,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was less animation yesterday, and the advance during the earlier part of the week could hardly be obtained by producers.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BRUCE & MCALLISTER, report Flour dull and rather easier. Wheat flat, and when sales are pressed, about 1d. per cental cheaper. Winter Red, 10s. 3d.@10s. 9d. Corn closed at 28s. 6d.@29s. 9d. per 480 lbs., for mixed American.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others report beef rather easier; sales scarce; forced sales. Pork steady. Bacon at a reduction of 3d.@6d. per cwt., the public auctions went off well, and the market has been steadier since and tends upward. Lard quiet at late rates. Cheese firm. Butter inactive. Tallow firmer and recovered about 2d. P. & A. 42s.@44s.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular Reports: Ashes quiet; Pots, 33s. 6d. down to 32s.; Pearls, 32s.@42s. Sugar quiet at previous rates. Coffee unchanged. Rice very quiet. Linseed inactive and nominally unchanged. Linseed Cakes—Sales of American at 5l. 12s. Linseed Oil—Small sales at 29s.@29s. 6d. Hemp—Raker draper. Fish Oils—No sales in the absence of stock. Rosin—Unaltered; sales of American at 4s.@4s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine—Small sales of French at 42s. Petroleum—Unchanged; small sales of refined at 1s. 10d.@2s., and spirits 10d.@1s. 2d gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS inactive but prices unchanged. IRON quiet; Rails and Bars, £6@£8 5s.; Scotch Pig, 62s. 3d. SUGAR in better demand and steady. COFFEE still declining. TEA dull; good Common Congou, 1s.@1s. 0¼d.; Rice 6d. lower. Linseed opened lower, but recovered. Linseed Cakes firm; sales of 5l. 12s. in barrels, £10@10 10s. Spirits of Turpentine, 47@48. 6d. for American. Refined Petroleum, 2s 2½d. Spirit, 1s 4n@1s 3d. Tallow, after considerable fluctuations, closer steady at 42s. 6d.@42s. 9d. for P. Y. C. Linseed Oil, after declining to 29s. closed firm at 29s. Sperm Oil inactive at £124. Cod £46.

Latest via Liverpool.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 1st.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, June 8.

The political news is unchanged. The news is unimportant.

A Berlin dispatch says the Austrian Government has justified the armament of the States of the Germanic Confederation to the representatives of the Great Powers, on the ground that those States have to take into consideration the possibility of Federal execution against Prussia, as the latter questions the right of the Federal Diet to settle the differences respecting the succession to the Elbe Duchies.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 2.

A semi-official article says: Great importance is attached to the obstacles which exist in the way of a settlement of the questions to be discussed in the Conference as regards Venetia.

It is considered that it will be most difficult to find means for compensating Austria for the cession of that province, even should Austria be willing to entertain the idea of compensation.

Latest via Queenstown.

LONDON, Sunday, June 3.

The *Observer* admits that the British Government is in a crisis.

On the question of Reform the Sunday *Gazette* thinks the Ministry will have a majority.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 2—Evening. COTTON—Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer and buoyant, with an advance of ¼d. per lb., occasioned by later advices from America. Middling Uplands quoted about 14d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

PROVISIONS—The market is inactive. Tallow firmer, with a slight advance.

LONDON, Saturday evening, June 2.

Consols closed at 88¼@88¾ ex-dividend.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—United States 5-20s, 64¾@65¼; Illinois Central Railroad, 76¼@77; Erie Railroad, 42¾@43.

LOUISIANA.

The Red River Floods—Prospects of the Cotton Crop.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 11.

Red River letters give affecting accounts of the overflow and destruction of property. The floods are everywhere subsiding, however, and the planters are putting in cotton as fast as the waters recede; but hopes of the crop are few.

Meteorological observations in the centre of the cotton growing district since April 5, during the whole of the planting season were generally unfavorable for cotton growth—more so than ever before recorded.

The Recent Murder Near Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 11.

Mrs. MOONEY, the daughter of DAVID WHITE, the gate-keeper at Elkridge Bridge, on the Washington road, who was reported murdered at his house last night, will, it is now thought, recover; but her son, a boy of fourteen, who was also beaten by the murderers of his grandfather, has suffered a relapse, and it is thought, he will die. Suspicion rests on several notorious parties, but at last accounts no arrest has been made, the murderers are supposed to have come to Baltimore.

TEXAS.

Wreck of an English Bark—Movements of Gov. Hamilton.

GALVESTON, Saturday, June 6.

The bark *Woodlander*, of and from Liverpool, was wrecked recently near the North Breakers. The deck and rail are under water. Some portions of the cargo, tackle and apparel were saved in a damaged condition.

There was a steam pump on board, but extremely bad weather prevented successful operations. A survey was had yesterday, and a condemnation and sale of the vessel and cargo was recommended.

Provisional Gov. HAMILTON left on the 7th for Washington.

The body of Dr. MOSES, murdered near Brownsville, has been sent to Ohio.

FLETCHER, the colored soldier, accused of killing HELFSTEIN, has been acquitted.

The steamer *Wilmington*, with a full cargo of cotton and passengers, leaves to-morrow for New-York.

The slaver recently picked up at sea sold for $1,200.

The United States Court exacts the test oath of all new attorneys, but admits all qualified before the war.

There is no fever anywhere on the Gulf Coast.

TENNESSEE.

Fire at Nashville—The Case of Gen. E. Pratt.

NASHVILLE, Monday, June 11.

A fire occurred on Saturday evening in Broadstreet, consuming the stores of C. D. NICHOLS & Co.; loss, $20,000; insurance, $12,000; CHAS. MACKS & Co.; loss, $10,000; D. G. MYERHALL & Co.; loss, $3,000, and other buildings. The total loss is about $50,000, on which the insurance is small.

The recent verdict sentencing GEORGE E. PRATT to the Penitentiary for fifteen years for alleged rape, is thought to be unusually severe. The District-Attorney's argument embodied the prevalent feeling of the South *versus* the North, enlisting the feeling of the Jury against the accused.

MEXICO.

The Cordova Captives—The Anniversary of Maximilian's Arrival.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 11.

The Cordova (Mexico) captives are still held. MAXIMILIAN has made no effort to release them. The leader of the raiding party was a Federal officer of New-Orleans, once on Gen. CANBY's staff.

The second anniversary of MAXIMILIAN's arrival was celebrated throughout Mexico.

Items from Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, June 11.

A steamboat having a barge in tow, both loaded heavily with disheartened Fenians, passed this city, this afternoon, *en route* for New-York. A carload of Fenians also passed down on the Hudson River Railroad, on the milk-train, to-night.

A negro named CHARLES HENDERSON was sent to jail to-day on the charge of ravishing a white girl, ten years of age, at Hyde Park, on Sunday. There was considerable excitement at the latter place, and threats of violence were made.

BIDDING THE FENIANS GOOD BYE.—The Young Men's Christian Association Convention, which had a welcome in Utica, it is stated have been taken in their travels for Fenians. How true that is we don't know, but just as the cars were carrying away the delegates from Utica, and the ladies about the depot were bidding them good bye by the signal of waving their pretty handkerchiefs, four car loads of regular "Finnegans," attached to the rear end of the same train, thinking this a demonstration in their favor, sent up such a genuine Irish round of cheers that one would have thought Queen VICTORIA had abdicated in favor of SWEENEY, or at least that Canada had surrendered at discretion. Altogether, the Fenians had the best of that Good Fellowship—because their lungs were evidently the stoutest.—*Albany Argus, June 10.*

ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—A most miraculous escape was made on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Friday evening by the passengers in a sleeping car, which, in consequence of the breaking of one of the wheels and the snapping of the coupling, went over an embankment forty feet high, completely wrecking it, but, strange to say, not seriously injuring any of the passengers, though some were much bruised. Judge ALLISON and lady were on the car, and they escaped with a few bruises. Before the train started to descend the mountains the usual sounding of the wheels took place, and all was right, but the result shows that it was not so.—*Philadelphia Ledger, June 10.*

GOLD IN NEW-JERSEY.—Gold has been discovered at Canisteer, in the township of Vernon, Sussex County, and at Wynockie, in Passaic County. A ton of ore, taken from the mine of Mr. S. D. BROWN, in Canisteer, about five feet below the surface, and apparently of the average quality, has been worked in New-York, and the yield was 16 pennyweights and 16 grains, or $104 91 in all. We learn that works for crushing the quartz rock in which the gold and silver are found are about to be erected, and the proprietors have every confidence that the enterprise will prove profitable.—*Sussex Register.*

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, June 11.

FLOUR—receipts fair, with a good demand and market firm. WHEAT—sales of Milwaukee Club at $2 20; White Canada, $

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS. Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS. INSURANCE, BANK, MINING, PETROLEUM, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, GAS AND RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION. REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR ON ANY DAY REQUIRED AT THE EXCHANGE.

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED.
Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
BANKERS—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.
OFFICES: NO. 4 CULLUM-ST., LONDON.
NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 30 PINE-ST.
The Agency of the LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited) is prepared to buy and sell Bills of Exchange, to issue Letters of Credit, to advance upon Consignments to the Company, collect and remit Moneys, and to do a general Exchange, Commission and Agency Business.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, (Limited.) Per Procuration JAMES PURDON, Per Procuration AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

GEORGE BUTLER COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Established in 1847. Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made in sight exchange, on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, HAVE REMOVED FROM NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX TO NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866. AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on Monday, the 28th inst., the following Directors were unanimously elected: JAMES W. OTIS, JOSIAH LANE, RICH. M. BLATCHFORD, CALEB SWAN, THOMAS W. GALE, DANIEL B. FEARING, CHARLES WILLIAMS, WM. WHITERIGHT, WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, JOSHUA J. HENRY, ACTON CIVILL, JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, OLIVER S. CARTER, WILLIAM BARTON, OLIVER H. SHEPARD, JAMES B. JOHNSTON, SIDNEY BROOKS, HENRY PARISH, JOHN BRYAN, EDWARD H. R. LYMAN, HENRY G. RICE. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously re-elected President. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BERGEN OIL AND COAL COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 69, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Bergen Oil and Coal Company will be held on TUESDAY, June 26, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, for the election of nine directors for the ensuing year, and for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of the Company from $2,000,000 (two million dollars) to $200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars). A full attendance is requested, as it requires a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to reduce the capital stock of the Company. FRANCIS HOWLAND, R. LAWRENCE, J. T. WHITE, JAMES C. McANDREW, R. BURKHALTER, Trustees.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next. All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next. NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866. G. W. STANTON, Jr., BLAKELY WILSON, JOHN ELLIOTT, Committee.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866. THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed: Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares. Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares. Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares. Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmicler, 100 shares. By order of Board of Directors. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866. THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.) Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares. Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares. [illegible] shares. Certificate No. 21, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares. By order of the Board of Directors. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21. WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866. NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAGENAW VALLEY LAND SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Those holding certificates of stock not transferred on the books to their name are requested to call on or before July 1, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., and transfer the same, as the books will be closed after that date, with a view of making a division of the lands of the Company among its stockholders, according to an act of the Legislature passed at its late session. The property will be divided as represented on the books at that date. By order of the Board. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 43.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17, 1866. NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, COR. OF FRONT AND DOCK STS. BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 7, 1866. IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION OF the Board of Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Front-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Business of the greatest importance requires the punctual attendance of every stockholder in person or by proxy. J. M. PHELPS, President.

GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED OIL COMPANY, No. 48 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866. A GENERAL MEETING OF THE shareholders in this Company will be held on the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. A full and prompt attendance is requested. By order of the Board of Trustees.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 25, 1866. THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the first Monday of July, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 2d to the 16th day inclusive of July, 1866. JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

$50 REWARD! — STOLEN — CERTIFICATES No. "272," in name of Goodyear Bros. & Durand, and No. "629," in name of W. L. Jenkins, Jr.—one hundred shares each—preferred stock of the Mariposa Mining Company." All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped. J. M. SEIGFRIED, Office, White, Morris & Co., No. 29 Wall-st.

$94,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage. Brooklyn, New-York or Williamsburgh, in sums to suit. JOHNSON & DRAKE, No. 115 Maiden-lane corner Pearl.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6 first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
BUYS AND SELLS FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	105¾	106	June, 7-30	102½	102⅝
Coupon, '81	109⅞	110⅛	July, 7-30	102½	102⅝
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102¼	102½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	102⅝	102⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '64	102¼	102½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	102¼	102⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	110¾
10-40 Registered	96	96½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109⅜	109⅝
10-40 Coupon	96⅛	96⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅞	108⅛
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅜	106⅝
Gold	139⅛	139¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅞	106⅛
August, 7-30	102¼	102⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅜	105⅝

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

THOMAS WILDES & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 23 WILLIAM-STREET, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE AND CITY BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD, EXPRESS STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIP, MINING AND PETROLEUM STOCKS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866. SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE SEVEN and three-tenths (7 3-10) coupons, payable June 15, inst., will now be received for examination. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

WANTED, Muskingham County, Ohio, Van Wert County, Ohio, Ross County, Ohio, 7 PER CENT BONDS. All classes of UNCURRENT SECURITIES bought and sold by WM. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS, EXPRESS STOCKS, TELEGRAPH STOCKS, GAS STOCKS, CITY R. R. STOCKS, BOUGHT AND SOLD By D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, June 4, 1866. NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA BONDS AND COUPONS.—I am prepared, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 10, 1866, known as the "Funding Act," to deliver bonds of this State of the denomination of $1,000 in exchange for past due bonds and coupons of bonds of the State issued under acts passed prior to May 20, 1861. The $500 and $100 bonds are promised by the engraver in a short while. The new bonds are six per cent. untaxables, dated Jan. 1, 1866, running thirty-four years, with semi-annual coupons, payable, as is also the principal when due, at the National Bank of the Republic in New-York. Applicants must pay in the proper securities or in currency the value of the bonds to date of payment, including interest from July 1, 1866, the law requiring they should be sold at par. Coupons or past due bonds may be forwarded for exchange directly to me, (at the risk of the holder,) and bonds will be returned in exchange, provided some party is authorized to sign receipts on my books. For example, if a holder forwards his securities by express, let him authorize the Express Company to receive, and receipt for the bonds. Where coupons are payable in New-York the bonds from which they are cut need not be forwarded, but only out the coupons. The same rule applies to coupons payable at Raleigh during the war, of the Western Railroad and the Western North Carolina Railroad, as I can identify them with the bonds. Coupons of bonds issued to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, July 1, 1862, must be forwarded to this office with the bonds for identification. Past due coupons, including those of date of April, 1866, will be funded now—the July and October 1866 coupons when due. Bonds past due bear interest from maturity, which interest is fundable. Bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, indorsed by the State, stand on the same footing as State bonds. Holders of registered bonds must forward a receipt for the interest due to last regular day of payment. The minor details of the exchange will be arranged by correspondence. KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866. NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.: *Resolved*, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company. *Resolved*, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June. In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866. Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors. THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 9, 1866. AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, held this day, a Dividend of One per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company was declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive. J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866. THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 18th to the 20th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ACADIA COAL COMPANY.—1,000 shares of the developing capital of the above Company for sale by W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 44 Pine-st. The Company have a large and valuable property located on the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Schuylkill Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock. J. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

TEXAS GOLD-MINING OFFICE, NO. 155 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 9.—Annual meeting for the election of Directors, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY, ROOM No. 23, No. 30 BROAD-ST. A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees. W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st. INTEREST commenced July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

MEETINGS.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB are requested to attend a meeting, to be held at the private residence of Dr. Joseph Heins, No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, precisely. Dr. JOSEPH HEINS, President. JAMES D. McCLELLAND, Recording Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. Will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, At 1 o'clock P. M., At their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent, ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF MOBILE COTTON. The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866. The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and SEALED PROPOSALS are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:
18,000 feet 1¼-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4-inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1¼-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
3,500 feet ¾-inch Pine.
34,800 feet ¾-inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1-inch Pine.
25,000 feet ⅝-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.
The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol. Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low. Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted. Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF VESSELS. The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City. This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866. JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place. JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee. Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place. JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee. Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place. JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee. Dated JUNE 5, 1866.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CORN. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866. There will be sold at public auction, in and near this city, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, about 20,000 bushels of Corn in sacks, at the following-named points: At 6th-st. wharf, 10,000 bushels. At Giesboro Depot, 10,000 bushels. The grain will be sold in lots of 500 bushels, with the privilege of the purchaser taking any amount up to 5,000 bushels. The sale will commence at 6th-st. wharf at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the completion of the sale of the amount at that point it will be continued at Giesboro Depot. A Government boat will be in readiness at 6th-st. wharf to ferry persons who wish to attend the sale to Giesboro and back. The grain must be removed within ten days from date of sale. Terms: Cash, in Government funds. D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co. HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c. THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 78 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.: All the furniture contained in said house, viz.: Walnut and mahogany parlor suites, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, bookcases, secretaries, wool and hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, lace and damask curtains, mirrors, chandeliers, rosewood upright piano-forte, 7 octave, Thibout, Paris maker, oil paintings, engravings, moquet, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer. CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &C. THIS DAY, at No. 91 Liberty-st., at 1 o'clock, several second-hand carriages in good order; also, double and single harness, rockaways, road wagons, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, At — o'clock, at No. 28 Macdougal-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. The property of a family leaving for Europe. PARLOR—Brussels carpet, carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured medallion brocatelle, rosewood etagere, rosewood Turkish easy chair, elegant lace window curtains, gilt chandeliers and gas fixtures, gilt frame oil paintings and engravings, window shades, carved rosewood marble-top centre-tables, rosewood marble-top etagere. BEDROOMS—Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany secretary book-case, rosewood marble-top dressing-bureau, carved rosewood bedstead, plain mattresses, bolsters, pillows, bed linen, blankets, counterpanes, rosewood bedsteads, black-walnut marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, black-walnut hall stands, hall chairs, Brussels carpet, oil-cloth, &c. DINING-ROOM—White dinner, breakfast and tea sets, crockery, glassware, china, &c., black-walnut extension table, black-walnut marble-top sideboard, oak cane-seat chairs, cane-seat rocker, maroon cloth table-cover, plated ware, viz.: Forks, tea and table dessert spoons, forks and knives, cake baskets, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer. BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 BROADWAY, corner of 4th-st., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 12, at 4 O'CLOCK, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, documents and signatures of distinguished Americans and Europeans, comprising many that are choice and scarce. The larger portion of them are illustrated with fine steel portraits, some of which are rare.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, JUNE 13, 14 and 15, at 7½ O'CLOCK, VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, from private libraries, comprising a great variety; some of them are very scarce. Catalogues are ready, and the books are on exhibition.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer. SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 31 East 38th-st., all the superb furniture, carpets, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of one elegant carved rosewood grand piano, 7¼ octave, rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin, carved oak and ebony library furniture, carved black walnut extension table, dining-room suite, elegant carved rosewood and black walnut French bedsteads, patent spring beds, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, marble and bronze French clocks, mantel vases, elegant bronzes, rosewood, ebony and ormolu cabinets, lace curtains and window shades, marble top, centre and side tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on TUESDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., a few doors West of Broadway: Cargo in part of the pirate *Shenandoah*, by order of J. C. Deroy, Esq., United States Dispatch Agent, among many other articles are the following: Japanese goods, sounding harpoon machine, telescopes, bags, shot and bullets, compasses, sulphate de quinine, druggists scales and weights, 24 pieces of gray cloth, bales (36 pairs) blankets, Kentucky jeans, 29 pairs army shoes, 1,500 lbs. plug tobacco, lot white and black shoemaker's thread, large lot flags, of various nations, signal, &c., quicksilver, 73 muskets, 40 revolvers, 34 holsters, 79 swords, 24 bayonets, blunderbusses, &c., brass gun-sights and gun apparatus, 7 chests tea, about 51 cases tobacco, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer. WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., elegant household furniture, comprising richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel, velvet medallion carpets, Brussels and tapestry ditto, rosewood piano-forte, T. & C. Fisher, makers; rosewood etagere, mirror back; gilt frame French plate pier glasses, with cornices and console tables to match; richly carved oak, rosewood and mahogany chamber and dining-room furniture; enameled ditto; china, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.; also, Lillie's patent fire and burglar-proof parlor safe. Catalogues now ready at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE THREE-fourths interest of the late James Smiley in the propeller *Blanche Paige*, her tackle and apparel; will be sold at auction on MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at Allison's ship-yard, North Point, Jersey City, by order. MARY JANE SMILEY, Executrix. CHARLES W. ATTIWELL.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS fronting on Central Park, by order of the executors of the estate of Jane Penfield. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 15 lots on 8th-av., between 82d and 84th sts., 2 lots in rear of avenue lots. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer. THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, AT 11¼ o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River, 3,468 boxes fresh Messina Oranges. 500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons. 500 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons. Cargo brig *Martha*, from Messina.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 10 Bond-st., the household furniture of the late Gen. Augustus Fleming, comprising the usual variety. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneer.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS FROM RECENT AUCTIONS, BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, BLACK SILKS, SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS. 6-4 DELAINES AND TAMISE CLOTHS. 3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 GRENADINES AND IRON BAREGES. 8-4 SPANISH AND BUSHIRE CRAPES. FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS. QUEENS CLOTH AND SUMMER CLOTH, &c., $5 per dress. INDIA FOULARD SILKS $1 PER YARD, WORTH $1 50. CHECKS, STRIPED, SILVER AND IRON GRAY GOODS for TRAVELING. BLACK ALPACAS, ALL GRADES, DECIDED BARGAINS. STRIPED AND FIGURED MOZAMBIQUES, 31c. per yard. COLORED and CRAPE CLOTH TWO YARDS wide. THIBET AND SUMMER SHAWLS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP. A CHOICE SELECTION of BONNETS and MANTILLAS. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S, NO. 765 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts. THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, AT VERY LOW PRICES. GAYNOR, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

NEW FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS JUST RECEIVED AT GAYNOR'S, NO. 765 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts.

ELEGANT SHAPE SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S, NO. 765 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts.

ELEGANT SHAPE MISSES' CORSETS AND SKIRTS, AT GAYNOR'S, NO. 765 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts.

SRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES, CLOAKINGS, MANTILLAS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, LLAMA AND PUSHER LACE POINTS, &C., AT CAMPBELL'S EMPORIUM, NO. 898 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 19TH and 20TH STS.

WINDOW SHADES, FOR STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS, PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, MANUFACTURERS, NO. 369 BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. Bonnet Silks, Colored Crapes, Crepe Lesses, Donna Marias, Maline and Millinery Laces cheap. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. Trimmings for Dresses and Cloaks, Buttons, with an endless variety of Cloak and other Ornaments, and Straw Trimmings. EDWARD RIDLEY. Entrance to this department, Nos. 309 Grand and 66 Allen sts., fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. Imported Feathers and Flowers. New assortment to-day. EDWARD RIDLEY. Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. Another reduction in Bonnet Ribbons this week. EDWARD RIDLEY. Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. NEW DEPARTMENT. PARASOLS! PARASOLS! cheap. FANS! FANS! in endless variety. YANKEE NOTIONS. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. STRAW GOODS down in prices. Every style of BONNET, HAT and BLOOMER at nearly half last week's prices. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. Last week's purchases ready. Kid Gloves at 44c., 56c., 75c. and $1 the pair, cheapest offered these four years. Examine Thread Gloves. Bargains. Lines of children's and ladies' Hosiery, cheap. Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; large size, 20c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 44c. and 56c.; old-fashioned bargains. Cheap needle-worked Edgings; worthy inspection. Large lot of Linen Sets, 62½c. each; sold everywhere at $1. Cheapest Silk Mitts in the City. Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeves, at any price. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS. Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day. We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

OUR PREPARATIONS TO EXTEND OUR STORE INTO FOURTEENTH-ST. COMPEL US TO REDUCE OUR PRESENT STOCK TO THE LOWEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT. WE NOW OFFER OUR LARGE STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACE GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH FANS, PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, Furnishing Goods, Bradley's Duplex Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' Underwear, Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lace Mitts, Gloves, &c., LLAMA AND PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, From $17 to $100; Breakfast Shawls, SARATOGA, NEWPORT, LONG BRANCH AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SHAWLS, Dinner and Evening Shawls, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Kid Gloves, Best quality; Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., and every article in our stock, at astonishingly low prices for the next thirty days. R. H. MACY, FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.

AT MRS. ALLEN'S CORSET AND SKIRT EMPORIUM, No. 459 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts, (marble house,) A fine assortment of best French, Coutille, Paris hand-made, Werly, and other imported corsets, just received. An extensive line in domestic corsets in stock. Ladies' and misses' corsets made to order at the shortest notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. A splendid stock of the very best styles of hoop skirts on hand. ORDERS RECEIVED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED. MRS. ALLEN SELLS HER GOODS 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES, AND WARRANTS SATISFACTION IN ALL CASES TO HER CUSTOMERS.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

"CAN'T BE BEAT." THE ONLY PLACE IN THE CITY where Whalebone Corsets are sold as low as........50c. Thirty-spring Tape Skirts at........75c. Is HENSHEL'S, No. 353 8th-av., near 30th-st. A large assortment of the finest FRENCH WERLEY CORSETS and DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS always on hand.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TURBINS AND CHILDREN'S hats; splendid bonnets, and very stylish, at L. BINN'S immense Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Traveling bonnets and sundowns. Straw bonnets and hats at $1 and $2 each. School hats $1.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—THE ENTIRE stock of millinery and straw goods now in store will be sold at a great reduction for 30 days, at SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. L. P. MORTON & CO. Have removed to No. 30 BROAD-ST., Corner of Exchange-place. Their late offices, No. 35 Wall-st., to lease on favorable terms.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 12,358 patients can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW, member of the Episcopal Church, as superintendent of the linen-room in a leading hotel, or as housekeeper; understands all kinds of hand and machine sewing; is a good penman and book-keeper; no objection to leave the City; apply immediately, as time is an object. Can be seen for two days, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 52 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., near Trinity Chapel; first-class City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNTRY by two experienced servants, who thoroughly understand their duties and are willing to do them; one as good, thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, or as cook and assist in washing; the other as first-class waitress and chambermaid; have most excellent references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of well-recommended girls, for City and country, in private families, hotels, Summer houses, boarding-houses, &c.; such as cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, general houseworkers, laundresses, first-class waitresses, chambermaids, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse to growing children, do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful; would be willing to go in the country for the summer. Can be seen at No. 304 West 36th-st., near 8th-av. References given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress, by one who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing, also hair-dressing; would like the country for the Summer; Newport preferred; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 359 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, children's nurse, or seamstress, who is abundantly qualified to fulfil either station; City reference of the most satisfactory nature will be given. Apply at No. 118 East 28th-st., Room No. 5. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook and to assist in the laundry; understands cooking in all its branches; can be highly recommended by her last employer, whom she has just left. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, to do general housework; has a girl 10 years old, who can do light work when from school; the advertiser has no cousins, and only claims friendship to her own purse and industry, therefore a good home is what is needed. Call at No. 438 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young girl, to go to the country to attend grown children and do plain sewing, or do chamberwork and waiting and make herself useful; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and is also willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; can give the best of reference of three years from her last place. Call at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as seamstress; can assist at dressmaking; would assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 135 13th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT WOman, a situation in the country to do housework, where she can have her little son, aged 2½ years, with her; she will take small wages. Call at No. 69 6th-av., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced child's nurse; she is also capable of taking care of an infant, and can give the best reference of four years from her last place. Call at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.; call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in chamberwork if required; can produce unexceptionable City reference; would prefer the country for the Summer. Call or address No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation to take care of grown children, and teach them the first rudiments of their education, or as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair. Can be seen at No. 112 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED WOman, as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the Eastern or Western States; best of reference given. Call at No. 328 West 26th-st., up stairs, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, just arrived this week, a situation as child's nurse; has good recommendations from ladies in Dublin, Ireland; is of the English Church. Address C. X., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, where a kitchen maid is kept, by an English woman who understands French, English and American cooking; the best of references will be given. Address B. C., No. 61 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS a situation in a genteel family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 129 Brooklyn, Mrs. SMITH.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to do light chamberwork or plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call for 2 days at No. 126 6th-st., Clinton-place, rear building.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, young girls, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG ENGLISHWOMEN (sisters), situations together; one as first-class waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress; both have good City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; perfectly understands her business; has good city references; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an English person, aged 40; has no objection to take care of children or an invalid lady; good reference given. Call at No. 1,410 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; can give first-class reference from her last employer. Call at or address 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the paper store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, IN A private family; one who understands all kinds of pastry, and has the best of reference. Call at No. 486 6th-av., Room No. 14, near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; would make herself useful; would prefer the country. Call at No. 51 East 33d-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to travel with a lady or family to California; the best City references given if required. Address R. D., Station D, Bible House, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 2d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 161 Perry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds embroidery; best City references. Call for two days at No. 526 Greenwich-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress or sewing; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, No. 177 7th-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid or to do general housework. Call at her present place, Mrs. Gill's, No. 101 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as a competent waitress; is willing to go in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 307 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A house to take care of for the Summer. Good City reference. Address M. G., No. 488 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; reference given. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly; good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 27 5th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a well-recommended, willing and obliging woman; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer. Please call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches, pastry and all kinds of desserts; the best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 19th-st., back room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid or waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 9 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; would prefer a City place if suited. Call at or address No. 84 West 20th-st., for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant girl as first-class waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 30 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse or chambermaid; country preferred. Call at No. 502 Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT SERvants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, Summer houses, &c., well-recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c.; also, male help of all kinds.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, boarding-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants of all nations, Protestants or Catholics, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN of steady, industrious habits, and who is not afraid of work, a situation as farmer; has been brought up to farming; understands the care of horses, &c.; well recommended; wages moderate. Apply or address a note to FARMER, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S OR GARDENER'S situation, by a single man, six years' experience in city driving; unexceptionable City references as to honesty, capability, sobriety, industry; religious family preferred. Address SAMUEL WRIGHT, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND his wife, (English,) without incumbrance, situations in some first-class hotel or private boarding-house, the man as butler, wife as housekeeper; no objection to the country; reference. Address C. MOORE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in the care and management of horses, and has the best of City reference. Call or address E. M., No. 153 4th-av., or Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses; has no objection to go to the country; has the very best of city reference; can be seen with his present employer. Apply at McNictor's livery stables, corner of University-place and 12th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND WIFE situations—man as gardener; thoroughly understands his business, and can take care of horses and make himself useful; wife as chambermaid; both willing to work for moderate wages; can produce the best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employers; he is very obliging. Address, for two days, W. M. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN capable of taking care of horses and milk, and of making himself generally useful; no objections to City or country. Apply at No. 517 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Room No. 7. The best of references, if required, from his last employer. Call from 9 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom or gardener in a private family, by a young man late of Scotland; understands his business well in its various branches; is very willing and obliging; first-class City reference from former employers. Address P. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY man who can produce the very best recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability; would make himself useful in any other way, or would take charge of a garden if required. Address W. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; is a good careful driver; no objection to the country; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen at No. 48 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN A SITUATION as coachman; is a married man; has had the care of some of the best stock in the country, and is a careful driver; can give good City reference. Address T. W., at Jos. Smith's, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER steady young man as coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country; the best City reference from his last place. Address S. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SETTLED MAN, WHO HAS lived with the best of families in this City as coachman a number of years, a situation; is a useful man in any way; could attend a small garden if required. Address P. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS old, a situation as coachman or groom; understands his business; has good reference; and will work for moderate wages. Call or address MICHAEL, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, as coachman and groom, in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly; is a good and careful driver; has the best of city references. Address for two days, box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant Scotchman as coachman and plain gardener; understands the care of horses perfectly; is willing to make himself useful; good reference; wages $20. Address J. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife without incumbrance; the man to take care of horses and vegetable garden, the woman to cook, wash and iron; both have good references. Call or address JOHN C., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and groom; has eleven years reference from last employer, and understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address PETER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man in a private family; has ten years' experience in this City; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to capacity. Address H. E., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUation as coachman; understands his business; is a good and careful driver; is not afraid of work; can work in garden or farming. Address W. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man good working gardener; also understands farm work, and the care of horses and cows; wife cook, wash and iron, or general housework; they are strong and healthy. Address M. R., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can give undoubted references from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Call at the Harness-maker's, No. 248 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, sober, steady man as coachman or plain gardener, or to work on a farm; good reference if required; willing to go to any part of the country. Apply at No. 17 Sullivan-st. M. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of a team of horses or two cows; can keep a garden or pleasure ground in good style; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 104 East 12th-st., private stable. Call or address S. G.

WANTED—BY A STEADY PROTESTANT young man, a situation to take care of horses; country preferred; wages no object to a comfortable home. Can be seen at No. 242 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A capable young man; has good City reference and no objection to go in the country. Address J. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man to work in garden and take care of horses; can milk well; is willing to make himself useful. Address F. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, with good reference; has no objection to the country or City. Call, or address No. 41 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER MAN, in a private family; has good City reference; no objection to the country or to travel. Address No. 984 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SHIPPING clerk or bookkeeper, by a young man of eight years' experience; can give best of city references. Address B., No. 309 Broadway, room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 948 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, honest and capable young man as bartender or assistant; best of reference. Address BARTENDER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable and industrious man, as night watchman or porter in a wholesale store; best of reference. Address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or coachman, in the City or country; understands his business and is not afraid of work. Address B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man of high respectability in a private family, or as valet; wages moderate; best of references from former employers. Address C. C., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, in City or country, by a young man with first-class City reference. Call or address, for two days, at Kamp & Co.'s livery stables, 22 and 24 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. G., Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; none but those who have glass houses need apply. Apply to J. W., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; is a careful driver; has got the best of reference; country preferred. Address J. K., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands hothouse and greenhouse plants, grapes and vegetables. Address G. W., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single young man, who understands his business perfectly; in City or country; the best of reference. Address M. N., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiterman in a private family, or would go as valet to an invalid gentleman; a steady respectable man; has good references. Address T. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES a good hand to learn the feed and grain business; can give good reference. Address C. H. WALKER, No. 25 Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman; no objection to the country; satisfactory reference given. Call from 10 to 3 P. M. at No. 328 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; good reference given; no objections to the country. Inquire at 94 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation in a first-class family as waiter; has no objection to City or country. Call at No. 8 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener of long experience; best of reference if required. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO FIND A situation in an office for a young man whom he has had in his employ, and can recommend as an efficient help; familiar with the keeping of books, and competent to correspond both in the French and English languages. Address Room No. 10 Post-office Buildings, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED. $200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines. Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp, MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—A LAD IN A FANCY HARDWARE store, quick at figures, undoubted reference as to honesty, reside with his parents, willing to make himself generally useful, and about 15 years of age. Answer in own handwriting, stating salary expected, G. W. B., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE AND EXPERIenced German, English or American women as good cook, washer and ironer; also as chambermaid and child's nurse; permanent employment and good wages given to really good help. None other need apply at No. 242 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN, as coachman and gardener, who understands both perfectly, and is industrious and reliable; can find a good place near this City, with a cottage for his family, by applying at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY, FOR A jeweler's office, who is willing to make himself generally useful. German preferred. Must have good references. Address, in own handwriting, Box 2,731 P. O.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX FIRST-CLASS horse-shoers. Apply at the depot of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, corner 33th-st. and 5th-av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

COACHMAN WANTED—A SINGLE MAN; must be a careful driver and understand his business well; only one horse to attend to; good references required; a Protestant preferred. Call to-day, from 4 to 5, at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—AT JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN'S, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., corner Frankfort.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW AGENTS IN CITIES OUT of New-York, to canvass for the splendid engraving of Hicks' picture of American authors. Agents now make over $100 a week. Apply at Room No. 5 No. 7 Beekman-st., or address Box No. 370 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMER, to go a short distance in the country. Call on JOHN P. JUBE & CO., No. 83 Bowery, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, an American boy of good education; salary first year, $100. Address Box No. 5,487 Post-office.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, SHE MUST UNderstand cutting, fitting and hair-dressing. Apply at No. 230 6th-av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class wood-workmen, in a car-factory, near this City. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED SEAMSTRESS willing to travel. Apply at No. 7 West 28th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON SINGER'S machine, on shop coats, at No. 165 Division-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AS COACHman and gardener for a small place in Harlem. Apply before 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 219 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A COMPOSITOR BY SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 84 Beekman-st.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED.—Local agents and solicitors wanted: very liberal arrangements will be made with competent and reliable parties. Address, with references, INSURANCE, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM. The Managers of the National Asylum for Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums, by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the Loyal States, contain at least two hundred acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the Managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location. Plans, specifications and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan. Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first-named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds, and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866. BENJ. F. BUTLER, President Board of Managers. LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary. Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this for three weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed.

PROPOSALS FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866. TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS.—Proposals sealed and indorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 15th day of June next, for the masons' and carpenters' work and materials necessary to complete a portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 88 Wall-st., who will furnish all information in respect to the work. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any or all propositions for the above, not deemed by them advantageous to the interests of the Department. JAMES BOWEN, President. JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary. ISAAC BELL, O. W. BRENNAN, Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the streets following, to wit:
CEDAR-STREET—From Pearl-street to North River.
SECOND-STREET—From Avenue D to the Bowery.
CHARLES-STREET—From Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue.
FORTY-NINTH-STREET—From Sixth to Eighth avenue.
THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
WORTH-STREET—From Broadway to Baxter-street.
And TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office. THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board. OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY. TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For regulating, curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street; and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from its junction with Lawrence-street, &c.
For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
For curbing and guttering Thirty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
For flagging northeast corner of Third-street and Second-avenue.
For flagging Fourth street, south side, from number Two Hundred and Thirty-six east to Avenue B.
For reflagging Eighty-seventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
For filling One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenue.
For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Fourteenth street, from Third to Fourth avenue.
For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, North River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Department, New-York, June 6, 1866. CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

SITE FOR A POST-OFFICE.—AT A MEETING of the Commission on the Post-office Site, held this 30th day of May, 1866, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published: *Resolved*, That in accordance with an act of Congress, approved May 16, 1866, appointing a "Commission to select a proper site for a building for a Post-office, and for the accommodation of the United States Courts of the City of New-York," with instructions to report to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior at their earliest convenience, the Commissioners invite proposals, to be made on or before WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 12 M., for the sale of a space of land equal to twenty-five or thirty city lots, centrally located, in the City of New-York, said proposals to be sent to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor's Office, or to JAMES KELLY, Post-office. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman. JAMES KELLY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue; and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the said land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANTHONY PORTINGTON, plaintiff, against ROBERT C. PORTINGTON, FRANCIS PORTINGTON and CHARLOTTE C. PORTINGTON, defendants. Summons for relief; com. not served. To the defendants and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1866. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 10th day of April, 1866. WEEKS & FORSTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall-st. [U. S. Int. Rev. fifty-cent revenue stamp duly canceled—W. & F., April 7, 1866.] my12-law-6w.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ELIJAH C. DREW against JACOB M. AMES. Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) JACOB M. AMES, defendant, you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $660, with interest from the 13th day of November, 1865, besides the cost of this action. BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Dated Jan. 14, 1866. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of May, 1866. BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. [United States revenue stamp, 50c., cancelled.]

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—FOR SALE—TWO superior cameras, one 4-4, and one half-size, with boxes; three head-rests, rolling-press, cases, &c. Terms reasonable. Address WILLIAM, Box 331 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN..........WEDNESDAY, June 13
DENMARK..........SATURDAY, June 16
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE.....LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY, No. 58 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.

STEAMSHIP VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 16, at 10 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander; 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........14th June.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........12th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE STEAMSHIP EDINBURGH, OF the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, for Liverpool, (calling at Queenstown,) at noon on WEDNESDAY, June 13. Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30, currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURGH..........WEDNESDAY....June 13
ETNA..........SATURDAY....June 16
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY....June 30
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY....July 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$120 | Steerage..........$35
First Cabin to London....125 | Steerage to London....40
First Cabin to Paris....135 | Steerage to Paris....50

Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. J. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 13th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 12 till 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The SCOTIA will sail June 27.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MARATHON..........WEDNESDAY, June 13.
MALTA..........WEDNESDAY, June 20.
PALMYRA..........WEDNESDAY, June 27.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.

HIBERNIA..........SATURDAY, June 16.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13,
at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
EAGLE follows June 20.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
FLAMBEAU, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage..........$20

The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 38 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & BULLARDSON.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA NICARAGUA,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 13.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PIONEER LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Cabin passage..........$15.
Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
The new and first-class steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 16.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 12 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The fast and favorite steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 16.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 23.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CHANGE OF PIER.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA., (Old Dominion and North State Line,) from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
The splendid A No. 1 steamship
VIXEN,
S. F. LEWIS, Commander,
is loading as above, and will sail SATURDAY, June 9, at 4 P. M. Fine stateroom accommodations. Freight at low rates. Goods for interior forwarded promptly. Agents at Richmond, BRIDGEFORD & MYERS.
Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every FRIDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

The fast-sailing steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 96 West-st., corner of Cedar.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first class Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. R. GAGER, will leave Pier 9, N. R., on Saturday, June 16. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL follows June 23d.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 3:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 3:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.

N.B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train, daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

THE DOUBLE-POWER HAY AND COTTON PRESS.
PATENTED FEB. 6, 1866.

Excels any Press in existence in its great Compressing Power!! Rapidity of Motion!! Convenience in Operating!! Simplicity of Construction!! and Cheapness in Price. County and State Rights for sale. Address A. D. MOORE & S. BROMBERG, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York, (up stairs,) where a ¼-size working Press may be seen. F. BROMBERGH, agent for Mobile, Ala.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mechanics' tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, warehouse 4 Dey-st., N. Y.; works, Paterson, N. J.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to [illegible]

THE SHIP BUILDERS.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1866.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT the last meeting of the Shipbuilders, Master Shipwrights and Joiners of this City and vicinity, in accordance with a resolution then passed, would respectfully submit the following report:

Whereas, The ship-carpenters, joiners and caulkers of New-York and vicinity, have demanded that eight hours instead of ten shall constitute a day's labor, and have refused to work until their demands shall be acceded to, and have by means of their organizations and threats of personal violence driven away many who wished to continue under the old regulations, thereby depriving by force a large number of families of their livelihood, and inflicting upon us, their employers, serious inconvenience, besides damaging the commercial community, by endeavoring so to raise the price of labor that it would be impossible for New-York to compete with other seaports in the building and repairing of vessels; and, whereas, we consider ten hours no more than a fair day's work at the present high prices paid therefor, and that their demand is unwise and unjust, and at the same time ruinous to us and the merchants, without benefiting themselves; and whereas, we consider extortionate and unjust the following determinations adopted by their various organizations, viz.:

1. That they will not allow their employers to take any apprentices, except in such numbers and upon such terms as the associations aforesaid may dictate.

2. That the wages of all men of their respective trades shall be the same, whether first, second or third rate.

3. That no workman be discharged, however indolent, incompetent, or dishonest he may be, without their consent.

4. That all overwork, if only for a quarter of an hour, shall be considered at least one-quarter of a day.

5. That for non-compliance with these rules and regulations, or any other imaginary offence on the part of their employer, he is to be suspended, and that they will not work, nor allow any one else to work, for such refractory employer, thereby obliging him to suspend business during the time of his proscription.

6. That they, the caulkers, will not allow to be employed in their branch of business any but members of their own association, and that no carpenter shall be permitted in any way to assist or work at stripping, caulking or coppering, as has been the custom heretofore; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the master shipbuilders, shipwrights and joiners of New-York and vicinity, do hereby pledge ourselves and our respective firms not to hire or employ in our establishments any member of the above-named associations, unless by giving up his badge, or furnishing satisfactory evidence that all connection with such associations has been severed.

Resolved, That we shall exercise our own judgment and discretion regarding the number of apprentices we should employ, and shall do whatever we deem essential for the promotion of their best interests and our own.

Resolved, That we will open our respective establishments on Monday, April 30, or as soon as practicable, to such of our mechanics as will resume work subject to the foregoing resolutions, and under the old regulations as to time, and with the assurance that they will be protected; that while we sincerely regret the present disagreeable situation of affairs, and the privation and perhaps suffering which many families may be compelled to undergo through the misguided actions of those who thus wilfully deprive them of their subsistence, we nevertheless consider it due to ourselves and to the commercial public, to resist every encroachment which may tend to increase the already expensive cost of construction and repairs, and especially one as uncalled for and unreasonable as this; and we, therefore, severally and individually, pledge ourselves to be governed by the determination herein expressed, and that we would respectfully solicit the merchants and shipowners to indorse this resolution.

(SIGNED,)

D. D. Westervelt,	Henry Steers,
Wm. H. Webb,	John E. Hoffmire,
J. B. Vandeusen,	John E. Brown,
Daniel Coger,	Webb & Pell,
J. Simonson,	Thomas Stack,
Simonson & Lugar,	Lawrence & Foulks,
Pine & Davis,	E. S. Whitlock,
E. F. Williams,	John Englis & Son,
R. M. Whiting,	Webb, Edsall & Co.,
Joyce & Waterbury,	A. F. Berrian,
Ferris & Vanwinkle,	Wood & West,
J. K. Post & Son,	Wm. Foster & Son,
John C. Williams,	Gilbert F. Darling,
T. F. Rowland,	J. H. Pomeroy,
R. S. & M. W. King,	Hall, Cornish & Co.,
Holder & Smith,	Baldwin & Jones,
Jackson & Hine,	Sampson & Weston,
Snelling, Andrews & Co.,	J. M. W. Jackson,
Douglas & Neilson,	Manuel Joseph,
W. C. Fowler,	J. E. Simpson & Co.,
Roosevelt & Griffiths,	Terry & Rooney,
Francis Fisher,	Wm. Rowland & Co.,
D. A. Hawkins,	J. M. Smith,
D. Anthony,	T. D. Vandeveer,
H. B. Thomas,	James H. Cutter,
Baxter & McVoy,	King & Eells,
Decker & Brown,	T. H. King,
John Grattan,	John A. Wyman,
Baxter & Livingston,	M. Conlan,
J. & W. F. Youngs,	J. J. Hennion,
W. E. Ferguson & Co.,	H. Wisner,
Thomas Haines,	Nelson & Norris,
E. Bucknam,	F. Helmers,
C. & R. Poillon,	Isaac U. Hawkshurst,

M. S. Allison.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, UNDERWRITERS and shipowners, approving of the resolutions of the shipbuilders and others of this City, as set forth in their card, dated April 25, 1866, do cheerfully indorse and desire to uphold them in the decided stand which they have thought proper to adopt. Signed,

Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., by Charles Dennis, Vice Prest.
Sun Ins. Co., by M. H. Grinnell, President.
Orient Mut. Ins. Co., by Alfred Ogden, Vice President.
Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co., by Chas. Newcomb, Vice Prest.
Commercial Mut. Ins. Co., by Daniel Drake Smith, Prest.
New-York Mut. Ins. Co., by John H. Earle, Prest.
Washington Mut. Ins. Co., by G. Henry Koop, Prest.
Phoenix Marine Ins. Co., by Stephen Crowell, Prest.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co., by Allen McLane, Prest.
John G. Dale, Liverpool, N. Y. and Phila. Steamship Co.
Panama Railroad Co., by James F. Joy.
Merchants' S. S. Co., by Samuel A. Walsh, Vice Pres't.
E. A. Holmes, of steamer *Gen. Grant.*

C. H. Marshall & Co.,	S. W. Carey,
Wm. & Alfred Nelson,	George F. Bulley,
H. D. & J. U. Brookman,	S. Thompson's Nephew,
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,	J. Atkins & Co.,
Thomas Dunham,	Simpson & Clapp,
E. E. Morgan & Son,	Walsh & Carver,
Boyd & Hincken,	R. P. Buck & Co.,
Snow & Burgess,	N. L. McCready & Co.,
Williams & Guion,	Fabbri & Chauncey,
Nesmith & Sons,	Lawrence, Giles & Co.,
Tapscott Bros. & Co.,	Brett, Son & Co.,
Edmiston Brothers,	Thompson & Hunter,
J. B. Phillips & Sons,	Howland & Aspinwall,
Robin, Sloman & Edye,	Jas. W. Elwell & Co.,
Murray, Ferris & Co.,	Smith & Dunning,
Russell Sturges,	Lawson & Walker,
Garrison & Allen,	Chas. Luling & Co.,
James E. Ward & Co.,	Johnson & Higgins,
Howland & Frothingham,	Funch, Meinke & Wendt,
H. B. Cromwell & Co.,	Chas. Goodspeed,
Spofford, Tileston & Co.,	Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson,
Joseph Foulkes Sons,	J. F. Whitney & Co.,
S. W. Lewis & Co.,	Tucker & Lightburn,
Caldwell & Morris,	Charles H. Parsons,
J. O. Baker & Co.,	F. Alexandre & Sons,
Bastger & De Vertu,	Wm. A. Sale & Co.,
Wm. Whitlock, Jr.,	J. H. Brower & Co.,
Crocker, Wood & Co.,	C. C. Duncan & Co.,
Benner & Brown,	Peabody, Willis & Co.,
Sturges, Clearman & Co.,	Vernon H. Brown & Co.,
James Hand,	Corn, Comstock & Co.,
Barling & Davis,	C. R. Green,
W. W. Cameron,	Pendergast, Bros. & Co.,
E. L. H. Trask, Jr.,	G. Heineken & Palmore,
Livingston, Fox & Co.,	Napier & Welsford,
Ruger Brothers,	Dearborn Brothers,
Nath'l. & Geo. Griswold,	Beatty, Smith & Co.,
Joseph Eneas,	M. Dalton & Co.,
J. A. Low & Brothers,	Charles Mailey & Co.,
Charles L. Colby,	J. D. Fish & Co.,
Waydell & Co.,	Roche Bros. & Coffey,
Dollner, Potter & Co.,	Simes, Chase & Co.,
Peck & Church,	Miller, Lord & Quereau,
Tupper & Beattie,	Hewlett & Torrence,
D. G. Bacon,	Oelrich & Co.,
Thomas Asencio & Co.,	John H. Lewis,
Baker & Crowell,	Bassett & Nickerson,
Holyoke & Murray,	Whitney & Hatheway,
Chas. & E. J. Peters,	Arthur Leary,
R. D. Nickels & Co.,	M. E. Greene & Currie,
H. J. De Wolf & Co.,	Metcalf & Duncan,
D. R. De Wolf & Co.,	R. Murray, Jr.,
Jonathan Thompson,	Miller & Houghton,
Robert L. Taylor,	Charles Carow.
E. R. Secomb,	

An adjourned meeting of **Shipowners, Builders, Shipwrights** and others interested in Shipping, will be held at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, Chauncey-st., on FRIDAY NEXT, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Per order.
WM. ROPES, Chairman.
BOSTON, June 5, 1866.

☞ The following subscribers, composed of underwriters, shipowners, builders, shipwrights and others interested in shipping, have indorsed the resolutions passed at the meeting held 29th ultimo, and have agreed to sustain them:

Merchants' Ins. Co., by T. C. Smith, President.
China Mutual Ins. Co., by Francis Bacon, President.
New-England Mutual Ins. Co., by Geo. C. Lord, Pres't.
Washington Ins. Co., by Isaac Sweetser, Pres't.
Manufacturing Ins. Co., by Samuel Gould, Pres't.
Boylston Fire and Marine Ins. Co., by I. W. Balch, Pres.
Neptune Ins. Co., by G. F. Osborne, Pres't.
Boston Ins. Co., by P. W. Freeman, Pres't.
Mercantile Marine Ins. Co., by Stephen H. Bullard, Pres.
American Ins. Co., by C. E. Guild, Pres't.
National Ins. Co., by A. H. Bean, Pres't.
Equitable Safety Ins. Co., by F. Plummer, Pres't.
W. V. Hutchings and W. H. Vincent for Delaware Mutual Ins. Co., and Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
Franklin Ins. Co., by W. M. Byrnes, Pres't.
Shoe and Leather Fire and Marine Ins. Co., by J. C. Abbott, Pres't.

L. F. Dobson & Co.,	Magoun & Sons,
Wm. Ropes & Co.,	Curtis & Peabody,
Wm. Perkins,	S. C. Thwing & Co.,
George B. Upton,	Lasigi, Goddard & Co.,
Wm. H. Boardman,	D. G. & W. B. Bacon,
Wm. F. Weld & Co.,	George B. Chase,
Sewall, Day & Co.,	Glidden & Williams,
James Hunnewell,	O. P. Hemmenway,
Andrew T. Hall,	Charles Brewer & Co.,
J. M. Forbes & Co.,	V. Azarian & Co.,
Henry Hastings & Co.,	Greely & Walker,
F. Nickerson & Co.,	Aaron D. Weld & Son,
Howes & Crowell,	Thayer & Brigham,
Alpheus Hardy & Co.,	Revere Copper Co., S. T. Snow, Agent,
E. Williams & Co.,	Larkin & Stackpole,
R. C. Mackay,	H. C. Brooks & Co.,
Baker & Morrill,	Isaac Rich & Co.,
Wm. Bramhall,	Elias E. Davidson,
Sprague, Soule & Co.,	Wm. Babson,
Page, Richardson & Co.,	Edward Babson,
Jacob Stanwood,	Atherton, Hughes & Co.,
Nickerson & Co.,	George Billings,
Daniel Draper & Sons,	Samuel Lapham,
Samuel G. Reed,	Chas. F. King,
Foster Waterman,	J. Baker & Co.,
A. A. Frazer & Co.,	R. Warner & Co.,
Bates & Co.,	Isaac Taylor,
Thomas B. Wales & Co.,	Samuel Stevens & Co.,
Joseph Nickerson & Co.,	J. C. Tyler & Co.,
J. F. Hunnewell,	Wm. C. Codman,
Edward D. Peters & Co.,	Kilian, Loud & Co.,
H. P. Sturgis & Co.,	George P. Clark,
Richard A. Yarrington,	Loring & Shute,
Homer & Sprague,	John Dwyer,
George M. Barnard,	John L. Gardner,
Matthew & Bartlett,	James Davis,
Van Pragg & Co.,	C. W. Dabney, Jr.,
Samuel C. Cobb,	Silsbee & Pickman,
Henry D. Clary,	N. Boynton,
Elijah Williams,	Willis, Edmands & Co.,
Nathaniel Goddard,	Rufus A. Willis,
Warren & Co.,	Pierce & Bacon,
John S. Emery & Co.,	Wm. H. Bangs,
Bridge, Lord & Co.,	Thos. J. Jones & Co.,
Wm. H. Kinsman & Co.,	Clark & Woodward,
Winslow & Myrick,	Prescott & Chapin,
N. P. Mann & Co.,	Fearing & Rodman,
Wm. B. Reynolds & Co.,	Edward Oakes & Co.,
Eben Howes,	J. Dunham,
Nathaniel Winsor & Co.,	Hill & Cutler,
Frederick Howes,	Johnson, Hunter & Co.,
Samuel S. Howes,	George W. Torrey,
J. Henry Sears,	J. Gamman, Jr.,
Paul Sears,	Johnson, Fay & Co.,
Thomas Howe,	W. H. Nelson, Master of ship *Sacramento*,
J. S. Farlow & Co.,	Joseph W. Ward,
C. Allen Browne,	Charles H. G. Chapin,
J. Cushing Edmands,	Martin Adams,
N. H. Emmons, Jr.,	Wm. Parsons,
Franklin Snow & Co.,	Tudor & Co.,
Hamilton A. Hill,	Young & Emmons,
Lewis & Folger,	Stedman, Thayer & Co.,
Joseph B. Glover & Co.,	Stephen Tilton & Co.,
Brown & Wild,	R. Harris & Co.,
D. H. Gooch,	Micajah Lunt,
Fearing, Thacher & Co.,	Benj. E. Morse,
Gossler & Co.,	Wm. N. Goddard,
Robert B. Storer,	Chas. H. Dillaway,
Henry Lincoln,	Harrison Loring,
Bush & Comstock,	McKay & Aldus,
A. H. White,	James O. Curtis,
Ryder & Hardy,	Geo. W. Jackman, Jr.,
Tower, Joy & Co.,	A. & G. T. Sampson,
Whiton Brothers & Co.,	James Dillon,
Thayer & Lincoln,	Nathaniel Bailey,
Worster, Dupee & Co.,	B. F. Delano & Co.,
Thayer & Peabody,	Hayden & Cudworth,
N. H. Bryant,	Brown & Lovell,
James N. Tarleton,	Curtis, Smith & Co.
B. C. Clark & Co.,	
Enoch Benner & Co.	

THE SHIP BUILDERS.

Linder & Myer,	E. & H. O. Briggs,
Addison Gage & Co.,	Henry K. Adams,
Theodore R. Glover,	John Taylor,
Elisha Atkins,	Samson & Weston,
E. H. Ryder & Co.,	R. S. Alexander,
D. B. Mayo,	E. A. Costigar,
Ryder & Crowley,	Dolliver, Sleeper & Co.,
Lombard & Co.,	E. P. & W. L. Dolbeare,
F. C. Butman,	Wm. Darton,
J. Schumacher & Co.,	Foster & Leighton,
Wise & Russell,	Jas. L. Piper and Jos. Ladd,
Wm. F. Richardson,	Thomas P. Boole,
George Frazer,	A. G. & S. H. Whidden,
N. B. Mansfield,	Leavitt & Story,
L. P. Bush,	Pendleton & Rose,
Flint, Peabody & Co.,	Cove & Choate,
Oliver Ames & Sons,	Sweet, Kilborn & Co.,
W. L. Ryder,	Wm. H. Varney,
J. F. Conant & Co.,	John P. Todd,

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot Catherine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE:
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.

On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Thursday,	7,	10	A.M.	Wednesday,	6,	1½	P.M.
Friday,	8,	10½	A.M.	Thursday,	7,	2½	P.M.
Saturday,	9,	3½	P.M.	Friday,	8,	2½	P.M.
Monday,	11,	3½	P.M.	Monday,	11,	6½	A.M.
Tuesday,	12,	3½	P.M.	Tuesday,	12,	7	A.M.
Wednesday,	13,	3½	P.M.	Wednesday,	13,	7	A.M.
Thursday,	14,	4	P.M.	Thursday,	14,	7	A.M.
Saturday,	16,	10	A.M.	Friday,	15,	9½	A.M.
Sunday,	17,	7	A.M.	Saturday,	16,	1	P.M.
Monday,	18,	7½	A.M.	Sunday,	17,	11½	A.M.

Time Tables at No. 153 West-st., 72 Murray-st., 3d-av., corner 18th-st., 2 Dey-st., and 74 Vesey-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FISHING BANKS.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 11, the commodious and elegantly fitted-up steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER, having engaged the best pilot and Cotillon Band in New-York, will run daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, to the Fishing Banks; leaving foot of Essex-st., Jersey City, at 7¼; 22d-st., North River, at 7¾; Christopher-st., 8; Dey-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4, 8¾. Refreshments of all kinds, bait and tackle, furnished on board.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:35, 34th-st at 3:45 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMBOAT NAUSHON will commence the ferry to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton on Thursday, June 14. Leaving Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45; Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND REGATTA EXCURSION—NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave from the foot of Barclay-st. on TUESDAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., in time to accompany the regatta around the Light-ship off Sandy Hook. Music and refreshments on board. Fare for the excursion $1.

THE FAST SAILING STEAMER A. FLETCHER will accompany the New-York Yacht Club on their annual Regatta THURSDAY, June 14, leaving foot 34th-st., N. R., at 9:30, Desbrosses-st 10, and Pier No. 4 N. R. at 10:10 A. M. A limited number of tickets may be procured at the office of POLLOCK & VAN WAGENEN, No. 212 West-st. Price $2.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

HORSES, HARNESS AND CARRIAGE for sale. Two dark gray, 15 hands, very fine horses, fast, sound and gentle, excellent saddle and ladies' horses, 6 and 7 years old, a rockaway, nearly new, and built to order, and one set of double harness for sale. Apply No. 24 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies; depot, jagger and express wagons.
ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, buggies, baggage-wagon, Doctor's phaeton, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, &c., new and second-hand at auction THIS DAY, at 1 P. M., by
W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE MORGAN, CHESNUT mare, six years old, 14 hands high; sound, kind and thoroughly broke to the saddle. Can be seen at private stable, 48 East 19th-st., any day before 11 o'clock A. M.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class carriages, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., cheap for cash; also second-hand carriages, at TAYLOR & HICKS', No. 59 Cedar-st.

COUPE FOR SALE.—A SMALL COUPE, with pole and shafts, in good order. Apply at stable No. 14 East 27th-st., before 11 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

HORSE SHEETS, HORSE SHEETS, all styles; lap robes, fly and ear nets, surcingles, halters, whips, rosettes, mats, &c. The best goods at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, 104 Fulton-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT DOCtress and Business Medium, has returned to No. 310 3d-av., near 25th-st., and will again astonish all who consult her, by describing their friends, telling names, &c., that no other medium has ever done. Ring bell No. 1.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NSUHEDEL, FROM POland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, No. 6. Ladies 50 cents; gents $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
SHERIDAN CORBYN..........Manager
J. SCHONBERG..........Stage Manager
C. H. PLATT..........Treasurer

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
THE BUISLAY FAMILY,
ÆRIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS AND ATHLETES,
COMPRISING
Mons. ETIENNE BUISLAY,
Mons. ADOLPHE, Mons. AUGUSTE, Mons. JULIO, Mons. GREUET, Mons. JUSTIN, Mast. JOAQUIN, Mlle. LUISA — BUISLAY,
IN THEIR WONDERFUL FEATS, COMPRISING
THE NIAGARA LEAP,
THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
DOUBLE GIANT SWING,
And other Novel and Daring Tours de Force.

Owing to the destruction of the Academy of Music, at which these wonderful artists were engaged to appear, and as the New Bowery Theatre was the only establishment in New-York of sufficient size in which to perform their MARVELOUS ACTS, they will, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 16, inaugurate
A SUMMER SEASON,
with the production of the new burlesque drama of
LA PIED DU MOUTON;
or,
THE SHEEP'S FOOT.

Which was performed by this TALENTED FAMILY FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS in Paris, and has been adapted expressly for their opening in New-York, by J. Schonberg, Esq. They will be supported by a
FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY,
INCLUDING
Miss SALLIE HINCKLY, Mrs. ALECIA THORNE, Mr. FRED. WOODHULL, Mr. GEO. BOUNDY, Mr. L. R. BENNEUX, Mr. J. W. PEMBERTON.
(Their first appearance in the ATLANTIC STATES.)
Mr. GEO. BECKS,
(Late of Niblo's Garden,)
Mr. ALFRED BECKS and Miss BLANCHE CHAPMAN,
(Of Academy of Music, Brooklyn.)
Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WILLIAMS,
And a number of Auxiliaries;
Mme. STRESINGER,
Primiere Danseuse, from the principal Australian Theatres, assisted by
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET,
under the direction of Mons. GROSSI,
(Late of Academy of Music,)
And in order to add to the effect of this grand production
A COMPANY OF SKATERS
have been engaged, and will be led by the
ICE QUEEN,
Miss CARRIE MOORE.

The extravaganza of "THE SHEEP'S FOOT" will be produced with New Music, by Prof. Charles Schultz, Conductor of the Orchestra, and late of San Francisco. Intricate Mechanical Effects, by T. MORGAN and Assistants.

New and Magnificent Scenery, by Mr. HILLIARD.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress..........MRS. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
LAST PERFORMANCES OF MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in the new and interesting drama, adapted expressly for her from the last novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., by
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
entitled
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
produced with all the advantages of
NEW SCENERY BY HAYES,
NEW MUSIC BY THOS. BAKER,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.

Received nightly with great applause, and should be witnessed by all who desire to spend
"AN EVENING WITH DICKENS."

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8, and the performance terminates at 11.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, June 11, and during the week.
THE FASHIONABLE UP-TOWN RESORT.
First week of the following new acts:
THE FENIAN RAIDERS—DON'T SHOOT.
ANNA MARIA JONES. EVERY ONE FOR HIMSELF. NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS..........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 7.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT,
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT,
THIS EVENING,
at the above-named beautiful and favorably-known resort.
NO POSTPONEMENT
ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.

During unfavorable weather the concert will be given in the large and elegant hall connected with the establishment.

SATURDAY, at 4, AN AFTERNOON CONCERT.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SEASON TICKETS, TEN DOLLARS EACH,
admitting to the entire series during three months, may be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at the Terrace Garden. N. B.—Entrance for carriages on 3d-av.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 22 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other one or all, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; he will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 12 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

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PRIVATE HOSPITAL, UNDER THE exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the radical cure of Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Varicocele, Hernia, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 8 and 9, and 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 evenings. A lecture on the immediate Cure of Stricture, addressed to his surgical pupils by Dr. Price 10 cents. Apply to EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121.

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THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

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DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
FINAL OPPORTUNITY
of witnessing the great drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in five acts, twelve tableaux, and thirty scenes, with all the ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
THE CLOSING PERFORMANCES
will be given
TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾.
The world-famed
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
appearing in her original character of
TOPSEY, TOPSEY,
and for the last time on the occasion of
HER BENEFIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 16.
To be seen at all hours,
MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
TH INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS.
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS.
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
TWO LIVING SOUTH AFRICAN LIONS,
magnificent specimens of those kings of the forest.
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
comprising figures of celebrated
UNION GENERALS AND FOREIGN POTENTATES.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER,
used in his advance upon Richmond.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, JUNE 18, will be produced the great temperance drama of THE DRUNKARD. Mr. C. W. CLARKE will appear in his original character of EDWARD MIDDLETON.

WALLACK'S.
Open at 7¼ o'clock. Begin at 8.
SUMMER SEASON.
THIRD ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular and talented Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in a series of his celebrated Irish impersonations.
THIS EVENING.
The performance will commence of Powers' famous comic drama, in two acts, entitled
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Paudeen O'Rafferty..........Mr. DAN. BRYANT
with the songs "Pat Molloy," and the "Flaming O'Flanigans."
Nina, with song..........MISS ROSA COOKE,
Her second appearance here. Other characters by Mr. Geo. Holland, John Nunan, B. T. Ringgold, Leonard Pope, Graham, Ward, Cashim, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith. In the course of the piece, an IRISH REEL by Mr. DAN BRYANT and Miss ROSA COOKE.
To conclude with the great Bryant Specialty, the successful dramatization by Mr. W. R. Floyd, of
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
With song, "The Darling Ould Stick," and an Irish Jig.
Other characters by Mr. Geo. Kaines, B. T. Ringgold, G. F. Browne, J. C. Williamson, Graham, Pope, Miss Rosa Cooke, Miss Carman, Miss Mary Barrett.

ENGLISH OPERA.
NEW FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH AV.
First Night, WEDNESDAY, June 13, of the
ROSE OF CASTILE.
MISS RICHINGS, MR. CASTLE,
MISS ZELDA HARRISON,
MR. CAMPBELL, ED. SEGUIN,
D. B. WYLIE, H. C. PEAKES.
Front Balcony Boxes, $2; Parquette, $1 50; Reserved Seats in Dress Circle, $1; Dress Circle, 75 Cents.
On THURSDAY, the DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION, assisted by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA. CLOSING CONCERT. Twelfth Season. THURSDAY EVENING, 14th June, at Irving Hall, when will be presented Wallace's "LURLINE" and Mendelssohn's "ATHALIE." Solo Singers: Mmes. COOPER and HOLBROOK; Misses SIMONS, MEYER and HOSTRIE; and Messrs. THATCHER, LOMBARD and SARGEANT. Tickets, $1, to be procured at C. A. MUNGER'S, No. 626 Broadway, and of the Members of the Society.

MR. WALTER GRISDALE, TRAGEDIAN, is disengaged. Address No. 92 3d-av., New-York.

OPEN AND FREE—THE PHRENOLOGICAL Museum of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N.Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 32d-st., N. Y.

TO PARENTS OF DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.—The undersigned conduct an Institute for Deaf and Dumb Children, in which the pupils learn to speak by articulation and to understand whatever is spoken to them. B. & G. ENGELSMANN, No. 88 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST., first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

RAPID, THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN penmanship, mathematics, sciences, English, French, Latin, literature, by a new and easy method, given children, adult and young ladies. Reference. Miss L., Station G.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.
For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

A BUSINESS COURSE.—INSTRUCTION IN penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs, at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Private rooms may be secured. No vacation.

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THE ATTENTION OF PICTURE DEALERS, frame manufacturers and others requiring pictures is particularly called to the large stock of engravings, prints and lithographs, printed and published by us, colored and plain. The trade, agents and canvassers furnished at prices lower than at any other establishment in the United State, and unequal in style and finish. Catalogues on application, inclosing postage stamp. KIMMEL & FORSTER,
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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Now open at the new Academy edifice, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., the FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of original works by living artists, never before exhibited. Daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
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LAKE GEORGE SUNSET.—THIS ELEGANT reproduction in color of the original painting by Hubbard, is offered the public strictly by subscription. Canvassers will call on or address WINSLOW & CHANDLER, General Agents, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

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FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av. A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

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FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, PROBABLY IN A Broadway car, or in 47th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., a roll of manuscript in a brown wrapper, addressed B. V. ABBOTT, No. 54 Wall-st. Finder will be rewarded for delivering it as addressed before June 15.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, 8TH INST., A THREE-FOOT IVORY RULE, of six lengths, with five joints; R. M. P. engraved on large joint; $3 will be paid on returning the same to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College Place.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.
Messrs. Nichols & Tompkins, Newark, N. J.:

SIRS: I have tried for several months your Patent Saddle Cloth, and pronounce it the best I have ever known used for saving the backs of horses. It should come into general use for cavalry service, or where horses are much used under the saddle.
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, LANCASTER, Ohio, July 9, 1865.
Dan'l F. Tompkins, Newark, N. J.:

DEAR SIR: I am just home from Nashville, and find yours of June 29.

I did receive a Patent Saddle Cloth, but at the hands of Gen. Donelson, at Nashville, in May, 1864. I used it all my Georgia and Carolina march, and think very well of it indeed. I rode mostly two horses, alternate days, and both horses have as clean and sound backs to-day as when I started from Nashville. This is the best test you could have of your patent. I saw many officers using the same.
Yours, truly,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

FROM MAJOR-GEN. J. H. WILSON.
WILMINGTON, Del., April 2, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I inclose herewith $113, for saddle, bridle, &c., received some time ago, and very satisfactory.

Col. Andrews bids me return his thanks for the saddle pad which you were good enough to present to him.

I have one which was sent to me over two years ago by the Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, and which I have used constantly ever since. I was requested to make a report upon the same, but the war having ended I have never done so. I have no hesitancy, however, in saying, I regard the felt cloth which you have patented the best arrangement I have ever used for preventing injury to the horse's back by hard riding and continuous pressure of the saddle.

I had originally supposed the cloth would gall the horse's back by becoming encrusted with sweat and dust, but it bears washing admirably, and can be kept perfectly pliant and clean by a little attention; mine has been washed but once since I first began to use it, and as it has certainly traveled as far as any other saddle blanket or pad used in the war, it may be fairly regarded as fully tested.
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
J. H. WILSON.
Messrs. NICHOLS & TOMPKINS,
No. 1 Broad-st.,
Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7½. Overture begins at 8.
SECOND WEEK
and enthusiastic welcome of the world-famed
RAVELS.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, FRANCOIS, YOUNG AMERICA,
and
THE MARTINETTIS, SIGNORITA PEPITA, M. VAN HAMME,
and a company of eminent artists, numbering
FORTY PERSONS.

Mr. WHEATLEY is gratified in again presenting to the New-York public these old-time favorites, whose genius has maintained through all the changes of their marvelous career, pre-eminent and glorious renown as the most versatile, accomplished and graceful exponents of the charms of the Pantomime known to any stage.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 12, will be presented, first time this season, the ballet pantomime called
KIM KA,
OR THE ADVENTURES OF AN AERONAUT.
Keying, Prime Minister..........FRANCOIS RAVEL
Ventiltaw, an Aerial Voyager..........GABRIEL RAVEL
Kim Ka, Emperor of China..........ANTOINE RAVEL
YOUNG AMERICA WILL EXECUTE HIS CELEBRATED CHINESE PAS.

In consequence of the immense reception on the first representation, will be performed the most laughable comic pantomime of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Robert Macaire..........ANTOINE RAVEL
Jacques Strop..........FRANCOIS RAVEL
The entertainments will commence with
THE CELEBRATED FLYING TRAPEZE
BY YOUNG AMERICA.
In which he will execute his wonderful
THREE BACK SOMERSAULTS,
never before attempted by any artiste on the trapeze.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday)—TRAPEZE, FOUR LOVERS and GODENSKI.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, at 2, SECOND RAVEL MATINEE.
The programme changed nightly.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE POPULAR COMEDIAN
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear on
TUESDAY EVENING, June 12,
in his own Comedy altered from the "Game of Love," and entitled
FLIES IN THE WEB.
With the following cast.
Mr. CORYDON FOXGLOVE......Mr. J. BROUGHAM
Paul Weldon..........Mr. C. Walcot, Jr
Jacob Chubb..........Mr. W. S. Andrews
Alice Devereaux..........Miss Prentice
Miss Phoebe Tangle..........Miss Mary Carr
Barker..........Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr
To conclude with the popular farce, entitled
HIS LAST LEGS.
FELIX O'CALAGHAN......Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Mr. Rivers..........Mr. J. G. Burnett
Charles Rivers..........Mr. W. S. Andrews
Mrs. Montague..........Miss Mary Carr
Julia..........Miss Johnson

In preparation—Brougham's world-famous extravaganza
POCAHONTAS,
With new scenery, new dresses, new jokes, and all the modern improvements.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. Fox
MISS FANNY HERRING
as
THE FEMALE DETECTIVE,
Sustaining six different characters.
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.
THE FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY IN THE ABOVE PIECES.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY HERRING.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.
THE NAIAD QUEEN!
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
TUESDAY, June 12, at 8 o'clock.
Extraordinary performance and first appearance of Mme. FLEURY, Soprano, and Monsieur FLEURY, Basso.
LE VIOLONEUX.
Operette. Music by Offenbach.
LA VEUVE AUX CAMELIA.
Vaudeville, and
LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT,
Comedy, by Siraudin and Lambert Thiboust.
Ticket Office, No. 678 Broadway, (H. Dardonville's.)

SMALLEST SHIP IN THE WORLD.—Capt. Hudson's ship will be on exhibition, 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for a few days, before sailing for London and Paris Exhibition, and is the only chance of seeing her. She is 26 feet long, 6 feet beam, 3 feet deep. Will sail about the latter part of this month.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTting on TUESDAY, June 12, at 5 P. M. Purse of $1,000. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness. D. Pfifer's g. m. *Blonde;* J. L. Eoff's b. s. *George M. Patchen, Jr.;* H. Woodruff's b. m. *Lady Emma;* D. Mace's b. s. *Commodore Vanderbilt;* owner's blk. g. *Gen. Butler.* Cars leave South Ferry at 10½ A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and from the Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every fifteen minutes during the day, for the course direct. Efficient police arrangements. WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTting on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 P.M.—Match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. D. Pfifer's b. m. LADY THORN, J. COOK'S br. g. GEORGE WILKES. Cars leave South Ferry at 10:15 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and from the Fulton and Williamsburgh ferries every fifteen minutes during the day for the Course direct. Efficient police arrangements.
WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

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Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

CARD FROM THE INSTRUCTORS OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Some differences having arisen between Mr. Edward Mollenhauer, the Founder and Musical Director of the National Conservatory of Music, and Messrs. White and Locke, its business managers, the undersigned deem it due to Mr. Mollenhauer and to themselves to say that they cordially approve of Mr. Mollenhauer's course, and will be ready to meet their pupils at the new class-rooms, in Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway.

Mons. LEJEAL,	CH. HEYDTMANN,
Signor GIANETTI,	R. WELLENSTEIN,
CH. FOEPPEL,	A. DAVIS,
J. H. GROSCHEL,	FRED. MOLLENHAUER,
	M. ISAMBEAUX.

CARD.—WE THE UNDERSIGNED, INSTRUCTors at the National Conservatory of Music, herewith inform our pupils that Messrs. White and Locke have used our names without our consent, when stating that we were to remain with them at the establishment in East 13th-st.
CH. HEYDTMANN,
R. WELLENSTEIN,
A. DAVIS,
Signor GIANETTI,
CH. FOEPPEL.

BROWN & PERKINS,
NO. 420 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK.
We invite those who are about purchasing to call and examine our new scale pianos. We sell on monthly payments on liberal terms, so as to enable all to purchase. A few fine second-hand pianos for sale.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., New-York, near Broadway.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC is now open under the following Professors: Messrs. HEYDTMAN, Messrs. GIANNETTI, WELLENSTEIN, FOEPPLE, BOETTGU, TISSINGTON, A. DAVIS,
E. G. LOCKE, Business Manager,
J. C. WHITE, Secretary.
N. B.—Edward Mollenhauer has no connection with the National Conservatory of Music from this date, June 1.

THE LIGHT IN THE WINDOW—NEW song by Virginia Gabriel..........40c.
COME BACK TO ERIN—new song by Claribel..........35c.
THE CUCKOO'S NOTES—beautiful song with "cuckoo" call..........30c.
NELLIE'S GONE FOREVER..........30c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, Publisher.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. HORACE WATERS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class pianos for sale on reasonable terms, at HAINES BROTHERS' extensive manufactories, corner of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

WEST POINT MATTERS.

The Hotels---Gen. Scott---Sermon by His Pastor, with Interesting Reminiscenses.

The Congressional Delegation and Their Treatment.

The Examination Progresses Satisfactorily.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOE'S HOTEL, WEST POINT, Monday, June 11, 1866.

We are filling up fast.

That is, the hotels are; also the little boarding-houses aroundabout, where a "few friends for the sake of company" are annually taken. This hotel, which sits upon the hither end of the parade-ground, for the express purpose of accommodating the friends of the cadets, and the lovers of the beautiful in nature and art, is henceforth historic, as the house wherein died the great hero SCOTT, concerning whose exit and funeral so much that was sensible and so much that was nonsense was written a few days since. A number of New-Yorkers, Philadelphians and Southerners are here, and a great change has taken place within a fortnight. Then it was excessively stupid; now it is gay and festive to a degree.

COZZENS' Hotel was opened the day of Gen. SCOTT's funeral, and has rapidly filled up with its patrons of many years' acquaintance. Mayor HOFFMAN and family are there, and many other well-known names from Gotham.

So far as the country is concerned, the death of Gen. SCOTT has ceased to be a matter of conversation, but here, where everything suggests him, he and his habits are a constant topic. The General was in the hab it of attending the Church of the Holy Innocents, Rev. MINOT M. WELLS Rector, and was always the first person in his seat. With him the reverend gentleman sustained the most intimate relations, and it was a matter of very general surprise that at the funeral ceremonies his old pastor was not invited to take part, or even accompany the *cortige*. Yesterday, in the course of the services, the rec or gave the following

REMINISCENCES OF SCOTT,

which will be found of peculiar interest at this time:

"I have thought that a man so distinguished as the late Lieutenant-General of the United States should receive some commemoration in this place where for many years he was in some sort a parishioner. For the ten years that I have been in this charge, during the Summers in this neighborhood, he made the church either wholly his place of worship, or divided his attention between it and the chapel at West Point.

I do not mean to speak of Gen. SCOTT's public acts and virtues; his merits as a statesman have been already commemorated; his courage and genius as a soldier have written themselves in history, and he continues to work in the army in the military system which he organized; his zeal and skill also as a peace-maker have been warmly acknowledged; and in this he deserved to be considered an example o a Christian soldier, that while he said his duty strenuously when called to the contest, he was earnest in his efforts to avoid the necessity of war and to promote peace and good will. It is not of these things, however, that I purposed to speak in these few words, but of those simple Christian actions which we were all here witnesses of; and especially of his performance of that bounden duty upon all men, the sanctifying of the Lord's day, by worshiping the Lord in His earthly temple. He was a constant attendant upon divine service on Sunday when health permitted; and so careful in this, that he was always anxious to explain when any impediment occasioned his absence. We have often felt how beneficial must his example have been among the community in which he lived. And we now feel that we have lost a most salutary influence in this respect. How many amid our young and strong have been shamed in their listlessness by seeing the aged and war-worn veteran meeting himself, many times with pain, to come and present himself before the Lord. He was early and among the first in his place; reverent and attentive in the worship, and ever a kindly judge of persons, as he was kindly in other things, courteous, considerate and just. And here I hope it will not be out of place to remark that, while it has been the practice in this pulpit not to preach what is commonly called politics, and not to foment partisan passions, yet some discussion of civil duties and national vices and crimes is not; and to do this in times of heat such as we have passed through, both honestly and with prudence, is extremely difficult; it is then a subject of gratulation that sermons which have been or this character have been those which, it has so happened, have most respected parishioner had occasion to express his approval of.

When startled with the intelligence of his death one of the first things that occurred to my mind as I was leaving this place, and looked on his accustomed chair under the pulpit was, how often has the word of God from my lips dropped down on his head; have my sermons been true, united with the true Gospel in Christ, to the glory of God and for the pure good of souls. How often such thoughts rush into our minds when one to whom we owed duties, is taken away. How great satisfaction do we then feel if we can find that our actions were performed without regard to human blame or favor, for the sole love of God and our neighbors welfare. And how powerfully do such thoughts admonish us to be ever faithful, every moment, that when the account is suddenly closed we may make a good account of our stewardship.

What unhappy scruple or impediment kept Gen. SCOTT from the communion in the body and blood of Christ in the blessed sacrament? I cannot tell. He had said that his friends could aid him by their prayers rather than by discussions. May this also be admonition to all not to let procrastination settle into a habit towards this most sacred and necessary duty? The Lord has ordained and constituted those holy mysteries as pledges of His love and for a continual remembrance of His death, to our great and endless comfort. Oh! let every believer come with faith and take this holy sacrament to his comfort.

My brethren, men in high official station are rightly honored by their fellow-men. Those who have acted in great events and performed public service are set up before the eyes of all, and their burial is celebrated with pomp; but after this mortal life is passed they go where human praise and earthly pomp cannot follow them, and all are judged by one law; and kings and commanders and the lowest privates receive everlasting glory and happiness through the faith of Christ, or are everlasingly condemned if they have neglected that great salvation. The differences among men made by the varieties of earthly fortune seem great, but they are entirely insignificant in comparison with the destruction which is made among them by faith and holy living. And since riches and power are often even impediments to the sanctification of the soul, and poverty and humility, preparations for the grace of God, how ought we to put down nature's covetous desire after earthly good; and resolve in whatever station to seek first the kingdom of God within it, through Jesus Christ; and whether high or low, rich or poor, follow the rule; "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. The world passes away and the lusts thereof, but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever."

It is hardly necessary to say that anecdotes by the score are told here illustrative of the habits, peculiarities, virtues and infirmities of the General, all of which are of very great interest, but which should be given to the public elsewhere. Very general surprise, and no little disappointment is expressed at the caricatures that appear in the weekly papers, purporting to illustrate the last scenes connected with the death and burial of the old chieftain. It's a thousand pities that some one impressed with the gravity of the occasion and the significance of the event, could not have seized the opportunity, and turned it to artistic use. As it is, nothing worthy even the reputation of our cheap weeklies has been made.

THE EXAMINATION

progresses satisfactorily. The Board are well pleased at the proficiency of the cadets, and the cadets are equally gratified at the apparent appreciation of the Board. Major-Gen. CULLUM is the Head Centre of the Point, and about him respectfully and to the solemn tune of martial music steps the entire corporation, military, civil and external. Under his vigilant lock and guarded key are kept the secrets of the examination, and no bright-eyed belle or influential papa can know aught of sweetheart's standing or sonny's grade until the Superintendent gives the word.

Whisky is likewise abolished. Not a drop for love or money can be had by anybody but the Board. The Board being porous can have all it wants. That's right---the Board has a heavy duty to perform and needs its little stimulus.

Some considerable feeling was manifested here at the statements of a most extraordinary article in a Washington paper, to the effect that the Congressional delegation was not properly treated and attended to.

Bless their hearts, what more do they want than they had?

Didn't Gen. SCHENCK and Speaker COLFAX use my wash-basin---not to say towel? Didn't the entire party, from the Vice-President down, from the Speaker down, sit about Capt. ROE's hospitable mahogany and enjoy themselves hugely? I saw them with my eye. Gen. BANKS was there, dignified but hungry; so was Gen. SCHENCK, somewhat radical in his attacks on the President and his bread and butter; so was Speaker COLFAX, who declined wine; so were Gen. WILSON, Senator ANTHONY, and all the noble host---they were all there and with the heaviest sort of requisition on the commissariat, they found no fault. It was an unfortunate occasion, for there was a terrible crowd, and the people from all creation, who had never before seen so many great and hungry men, congregated largely and stared unpleasantly. It was also a fair inference that these honorable gentlemen came hither to attend the funeral of Gen. SCOTT---not to participate in a jamboree, and it was therefore with heartfelt pleasure that the people of the Point read the square-out card of Messrs. FOSTER and COLFAX giving the direct contradiction to the assertion of the letter-writer.

Now is the time to visit West Point. Its beauties are in their prime, and until October, when the brighter hues fade out the present tints, there will be no such view as now.

The ladies are swarming here. Excursion parties arrive daily, and explore continually. The boats bring semi-daily loads of fresh seekers after buttons and health, and the cadets grow straighter and straighter hour by hour.

Gen. CULLUM works like a modernized Trojan. He is a perfect steam-engine on orthodox wheels, and drives through more "detail" in a day than some men would in a week. He is very kind to the cadets, and excessively polite to their lady friends, but neither one nor the other, nor the two combined, can budge the man an inch when his mind is---made up.

The staff is composed of many excellent men, capable officers and jolly companions. As no liquor of an intoxicating nature is allowed upon the Point, these estimable gentlemen must suffer somewhat from the evil effects of the water.

I do.

But Capt. ROE's tea and coffee are very good, and an occasional bottle of porter is allowed to pop as a weak substitute for the genuine Bourbon, or the more fraudulent wine. Ministers are abundant; each one seems to have had, at some period of his life, an intimate acquaintance with the late Gen. SCOTT, who was, it would appear, in the frequent habit of discussing religious topics, and was particularly fond of detailing his own experiences to them.

There are many unmarried ladies here, and I have noticed in my rambles a large number of widowers with weeds---after which enumeration of ministers, maids, widowers and cadets, it can hardly be necessary to suggest that matrimony is expected long before the cholera.

DIABOLUS.

VIRGINIA.

The Labor Question---State of Affairs in Southern Virginia---Labor and Capital Equally Satisfied---The Remnants of Disaffection.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Saturday, June 9, 1866.

Sensible observers were convinced a year ago that the labor question in the South was one capable of self-solution; that all such "middle men" as the Freedmen's Bureau, while they might save some few of the more worthless negroes loafing about the towns from occasional oppression, they would be of no possible good to the great mass of the industrious black population, and that they would inevitably delay the much-desired adjustment of the new relations between labor and capital. Experience has proven these convictions to be well founded, and in Virginia at least, where the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau have been the fewest, there is the new *régime* most thoroughly established, and the relations between employers and employes most satisfactorily arranged.

Notwithstanding the many tales of outrage and brutality rehearsed by credulous Radical gentlemen in Congress, I have yet to learn that the Southern people are the fools they would be if these tales, or the tythe of them were true. On the contrary, the Southern people have enough of sense to know that it will not pay them to maltreat the only available muscle they have, and enough of the Yankee in them not to do it; convinced as they are that slavery is only a remembrance and will never be anything else, they have almost universally, in Virginia at least, made fair contracts with the negroes, and are faithfully observing them.

A few specified facts, however, are worth columns of generalization, and to show the state of affairs prevailing in the lower tobacco region of Virginia, comprising the Counties of Mecklenburgh, Charlotte, Pittsylvania, Halifax, Patrick and Henry, I instance the operations of the Moss brothers in the former counties. They are thorough-bred Virginians, were among the largest slaveholders of their section, and have had no enlightment from the Freedmen's Bureau, but they were shrewd, keen business men, who saw their interest plainly enough, and attended to it. When emancipation came, their former slaves following the universal African practice, went off to seek labor elsewhere than on the old plantation, and the MOSSES, like everybody else, were left confronting the problem of how to get labor to till their acres, and they worked it to a successful solution long ago by merely observing a few plain dictates of common sense. They have now upon their estates as large an amount of labor as they ever had in the days of Slavery, and what is more, this labor is more productive, more cheerful, more self-dependent in every way, more respectable and more useful to itself and the capital that employs it. To give one instance of the Moss management. When their own negroes had left them, others from neighboring plantations came to them for work. From among these they selected those they knew to be good men, contracted to give each hand fifteen dollars per month, to furnish each family a house, and with fuel and rations; to assign each house an amount of ground sufficient for a kitchen garden; to allow each hand the half of every Saturday to himself. All these terms the Moss brothers have faithfully observed, and they have done more. They have insisted on the negro children going to school, and have furnished the means of their doing so. The negroes wanted a church. J. A. Moss deeded them the ground and subscribed $100 toward its erection, and the consequence of all this is that the Moss estates were never under better cultivation than now, and the labor employed upon them never more reliable and productive.

And what is true of this one estate is substantially true of the whole section to which I have referred. The planters, seeing the good effects following upon the application of common sense to the labor problem, have followed the example set them by the MOSSES, and the result is that the tobacco crop in that section this year will be larger than it ever was before, the profits upon it greater, and, at the same time, the negroes are better housed, better cared for, better paid than before.

And again it may be remarked that the negroes are fully advised, and by the planters themselves, of the legal rights with which they are clothed by the recent enactments of the Virginia Legislature, and that these rights are religiously repected by the planters. The negroes know well enough that a white man cannot assault them nor swindle them without being amenable to the laws of the State, and the universal testimony is that while this almost absolute equality before the law with the whites has given them more self-respect, it has converted hardly any one of them into what the genuine unreconstructed style a "d---d impudent nigger." While both sides have thus come to an amicable and equally agreeable arrangement in this section of the State, it is to the credit of both that they have not been aided by the Bureau or by the itinerant philanthropists from the North, even the teachers of the negro schools being in some instances themselves negroes.

This state of affairs is by no means peculiar to the locality cited, which has only been named because I had precise data there, but the same thing is true in the rural districts of the State generally, and especially so in all the tobacco-growing regions, where the slaves were the most numerous, and where the freedmen population is the most dense, and, it so happens, where the Bureau has least interfered. The general feeling among the white population in those regions toward the Government as well as the freedmen is all that could be desired, and it seems to be reserved for the cities and the upland counties to manifest whatever of disaffection to the Government, or rancor against the North and the new order, there is in the State.

That there is some of all this left is more apparent in Richmond than anywhere else in the State, the people here indulging themselves in the unprofitable employment of cutting off the nose to spite the face. Without capital themselves, these men do not want capital brought here, because it will bring men with it, and they are afraid of the "little leaven that leaveneth the whole lump." In this spirit they endeavor to break down every enterprise run by Northern capital. They will not patronize the Ballard House because Mr. MAINE and Col. FRENCH, the proprietors, are Northern men, and the latter gentleman is furthermore guilty of the crime of having been on BUTLER'S Staff in New-Orleans. Another instance was the *Republic*, which was warred upon because of the suspicion that it was backed by Northern money.

This guerrilla warfare carried on against Northern enterprise is not so much disloyal as it is discreditable, and not so dangerous as it is foolish, and is fortunately confined almost exclusively to Richmond and Norfolk, everywhere else in the State capital being urgently invited and its owners received with genuine Virginia hospitality. Even in the two cities named the attempt to shut Northern men out from business is not made by the most respectable classes of the population, nor by the most numerous. There are a couple of dozen merchants and professional men in each place at the bottom of the whole business, and who once got rid of, the whole insanity would cease.

E. C.

FROM KANSAS.

The Rapid Growth of Kansas---Leavenworth City---Fenian Excitement Among the Irish Population---The Abolishment of Fort Leavenworth as a Military Station---Political Matters.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, June 8, 1866.

The extraordinary and rapid growth of Kansas is one of the most notable results of peace. The desire of many of the Eastern people to cut loose from their old associations and reminiscences of sorrow, occasioned by the patriotic devotion of friends and loved ones who sacrificed their lives in behalf of their country, as well as the stringent and somewhat tyrannical laws established in the New-England States, has been one of the effects of the great westward tide of emigration. Towns are being expanded to cities, and localities hitherto but little known have grown into sudden notoriety, while property of all kinds has suddenly increased in value to an extent creating astonishment in the minds of the older inhabitants. This city, dependent mainly upon the trade and business created by the Government---its vast army of employes and transporters of supplies---has alienated itself from that support, and is now in a more prosperous and thriving condition than ever, while churches, schools and large and commodious business houses---the most reliable evidences of progress and prosperity---are rapidly springing up in our midst. Leavenworth City, a place of comparative insignificance ten years since, without the slightest prospect, and five hundred miles west of any railroad communication, (St. Louis,) is now a flourishing city of about thirty thousand people, and has an all-rail, broad-gauge road connecting directly with St. Louis, a branch of the Union Pacific, and a direct connection with Chicago, *via* the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, now in progress. The importance of Leavenworth as a commercial point has, on account of its somewhat isolated position and extreme distance, as well as the difficulties in the receipt and shipments of merchandise, been overlooked and extensively underrated. The progress of emigration westward and the continuous discoveries of new mining fields has been one of the greatest incentives to the growth of Kansas. The natural position and many advantages possessed by Leavenworth, as an important outfitting and supply depot; the immense amount of Government supplies annually forwarded to all the military posts, North, South and West, as well as the protection afforded to freighters and emigrants from this point, have caused Leavenworth to become the great supply mart of the West.

There has been during the past week an unusual excitement among the Irish portion of the community, while the *furore* has been constantly increased and kept at a fever pitch by the many Fenian dispatches received from the front. Circles have been in constant session, recruiting going on rapidly, while the Sabbath has been desecrated by the establishment of offices for the purpose of enlisting men and organizing companies for the field. Upwards of three hundred men were enrolled on the Sabbath, two large organizations have taken their departure, while small squads are constantly leaving. The only serious detriments as yet expressed by the people is the pecuniary difficulties that will be experienced by many who are now being forwarded; in returning as great a distance to their homes and the extensive loss in the rank and file of the Democratic party. For a county that is constantly improving and in need of this class of labor it will be somewhat of serious difficulty, as laborers are not as plenty as they might be.

The leaders of the Democratic Party have, after long years of meditation and deliberation, at length come to the conclusion that it is necessary for their success to have an established organ of their party in Kansas, and are making very slow progress toward the completion of their desire. There is no Democratic journal in Kansas, and if the people do not support one with any more spirit than they did the *Enquirer*, it cannot fail be an abortion.

The reported abolishment of Fort Leavenworth as a military supply depot, and the transfer of all military supplies to Fort Riley---a military post at the confluence of the Smoky Hill and Republican Forks of the Kansas River, 140 miles west of the Missouri River, in order to save the immense cost of handling and reshipping of stores---is one that will cause the rapid growth of Western Kansas, and be the means of completing more railways westward from the river. The location is the best in the Western country, being at the present terminus of the Union Pacific Railway and the Overland Stage line, conveniently located to the Santa Fé and Platte routes, making a direct line of communication of 140 miles nearer to all of the Western military posts, thus avoiding all the rough and hilly portions of the roads, which are during the early portion of the freighting almost impassable.

The political campaign, which bids to be one of the most exciting ever known in Kansas, has not fairly opened, although there are numerous candidates in the field ambitious of political honor, and actuated by a desire to serve their country. The contest for United States Senator will be one of some importance. The struggle being done as far between Gen. SOMERVOL, Ex-Gov. THOMAS CORNEY and Judge DELENEDY, it is as dubious at present as an April day. For member of Congress, Lieutenant-Governor and at present United States Marshal THOMAS OSBORN is the only competitor against Hon. SIDNEY CLARKE, the present incumbent, while for the State and Union offices candidates are as numerous as blackberries.

There are an unusual amount of revivals, anniversaries and quarterly meetings being held by all of the religious denominations, and never has there been such activity and progress made in religious affairs as at present.

The weather is precarious, a more than abundant supply of rain having fallen. Thunder storms are of daily occurrence, and unless there is a change the crops will be greatly injured.

FRONTIER.

A Correction.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 11, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday, June 9, I perceived an editorial entitled "The Arrogance and Presumption of Fenian Leaders," which, if left unnoticed or unanswered by me, would place me in a false position before the American public. In the first place I would observe, I am not a Fenian leader, as the heading of your article would imply, nor am I in any way connected with that organization. As an American citizen, I sympathize with any people, no matter what their nationality, creed or color is, who are endeavoring to establish democratic principles, and extirpate tyranny, in this or any other country. With such a motive moving me, I have addressed several Fenian meetings. Never within my recollection have I in any way spoken disrespectfully of the present Administration; and more particularly, in the brief speech of Thursday evening, June 7, of having denounced and arraigned it (as your article represents) for not furnishing material aid to the Fenians now on the border. It is true, like many of our citizens, I have my own views about the action of the Government concerning the Fenian movement. I said in my speech of Thursday evening that I believed the Government was accountable, to a certain extent, for the progress of the movement on Canada. In my opinion if the Government intended to vindicate its neutrality so earnestly, it should have begun with the demonstration at Campo Bello, and not by its silence and "masterly inactivity," impliedly encouraged the Fenians in their efforts; and after they had left their homes and thrown up their situations, contributing, many of them, the last penny they possessed, pounce upon them, seize their arms and ammunition, arrest their leaders, that I said was in my judgment, to say the least, ungrateful to a people that (with but an exceptional immorality) upheld our flag and vindicated our national honor, from Bull Run to the gates of Richmond. This is what I said, "and nothing more." Torture or construe this speech in any way that a mischievous and malicious ingenuity may, and I think you will fail to see anything of the blustering, bullying or burning spirit of which you wrote, and no man but one destitute of all penetration, and to criticise the thoughts or language of any person, could discover anything of the animus of the July rioters in it. As to what Col. ROBERTS or Mr. GIBONS may have uttered, I have nothing to do. They speak for themselves. In my utterances on Thursday night I did not mention the name of President JOHNSON, or of any member of his Cabinet, or any officer in our army, nor in any way allude to Congress; consequently all reflections upon me on this point amount to nothing more than the paper they were written upon. But there was one statement made in the conclusion of the article I refer to, which I cannot but give a passing glance at: "That it is on record that at least one regiment demanded to be mustered out of the ninety days' service the day before the battle, (of Bull Run,) and actually counter-marched to the music of the enemy's cannon." What this fact has to do with the present Fenian movement, or what connection it has with the speech of Thursday night, I cannot see. It certainly indirectly, if not directly, reflects disparagingly on the Irish soldiers who fought in the first battles of the war; but I think, if you will examine the record again *carefully*, you will find it was *not an Irish regiment*, and more likely an *American regiment*. In the name of justice, do not lay at the door of the Irish soldiery the charge of cowardice. The Irish soldiers have poured out their warm hearts' blood freely, and their bones now moulder in every mound from Bull Run to Richmond. In conclusion let me say in justification of myself, that while I acknowledge the necessity of our Government observing the neutrality laws, I, in common with many of my American fellow-citizens, remembering the conduct of England toward our country in the late war, do heartily sympathize with the Fenians, and hope they will pay back in true Irish for it, even to the extent of establishing an Irish Republic on the green Isle of Erin. Trusting, Sir, that you will excuse the length of this vindication,

JAMES W. MCLELLAND,
No. 180 Bleecker-street, New-York City.

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NEW-YORK, Monday, June 11, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday, June 9, I perceived an editorial entitled "The Arrogance and Presumption of Fenian Leaders," which, if left unnoticed or unanswered by me, would place me in a false position before the American public. In the first place I would observe, I am not a Fenian leader, as the heading of your article would imply, nor am I in any way connected with that organization. As an American citizen, I sympathize with any people, no matter what their nationality, creed or color is, who are endeavoring to establish democratic principles, and extirpate tyranny, in this or any other country. With such a motive moving me, I have addressed several Fenian meetings. Never within my recollection have I in any way spoken disrespectfully of the present Administration; and more particularly, in the brief speech of Thursday evening, June 7, of having denounced and arraigned it (as your article represents) for not furnishing material aid to the Fenians now on the border. It is true, like many of our citizens, I have my own views about the action of the Government concerning the Fenian movement. I said in my speech of Thursday evening that I believed the Government was accountable, to a certain extent, for the progress of the movement on Canada. In my opinion if the Government intended to vindicate its neutrality so earnestly, it should have begun with the demonstration at Campo Bello, and not by its silence and "masterly inactivity," impliedly encouraged the Fenians in their efforts; and after they had left their homes and thrown up their situations, contributing, many of them, the last penny they possessed, pounce upon them, seize their arms and ammunition, arrest their leaders, that I said was in my judgment, to say the least, ungrateful to a people that (with but an exceptional immorality) upheld our flag and vindicated our national honor, from Bull Run to the gates of Richmond. This is what I said, "and nothing more." Torture or construe this speech in any way that a mischievous and malicious ingenuity may, and I think you will fail to see anything of the blustering, bullying or burning spirit of which you wrote, and no man but one destitute of all penetration, and to criticise the thoughts or language of any person, could discover anything of the animus of the July rioters in it. As to what Col. ROBERTS or Mr. GIBONS may have uttered, I have nothing to do. They speak for themselves. In my utterances on Thursday night I did not mention the name of President JOHNSON, or of any member of his Cabinet, or any officer in our army, nor in any way allude to Congress; consequently all reflections upon me on this point amount to nothing more than the paper they were written upon. But there was one statement made in the conclusion of the article I refer to, which I cannot but give a passing glance at: "That it is on record that at least one regiment demanded to be mustered out of the ninety days' service the day before the battle, (of Bull Run,) and actually counter-marched to the music of the enemy's cannon." What this fact has to do with the present Fenian movement, or what connection it has with the speech of Thursday night, I cannot see. It certainly indirectly, if not directly, reflects disparagingly on the Irish soldiers who fought in the first battles of the war; but I think, if you will examine the record again *carefully*, you will find it was *not an Irish regiment*, and more likely an *American regiment*. In the name of justice, do not lay at the door of the Irish soldiery the charge of cowardice. The Irish soldiers have poured out their warm hearts' blood freely, and their bones now moulder in every mound from Bull Run to Richmond. In conclusion let me say in justification of myself, that while I acknowledge the necessity of our Government observing the neutrality laws, I, in common with many of my American fellow-citizens, remembering the conduct of England toward our country in the late war, do heartily sympathize with the Fenians, and hope they will pay back in true Irish for it, even to the extent of establishing an Irish Republic on the green Isle of Erin. Trusting, Sir, that you will excuse the length of this vindication,

JAMES W. MCLELLAND,
No. 180 Bleecker-street, New-York City.

THE TURNERS' FESTIVAL.

Festive Germans at Jones' Wood.

It has been the pleasant custom of our German friends abroad for many hundred years to develop sociability and muscle at the same time. The custom came with the Teuton to this country, and the result is found in the constant tendency of the German residents to picnic and gymnasticate.

It was our privilege yesterday to mingle with a gay and very warm throng of these merry people at the Turners' festival at Jones' Wood. From noon until the earlier hours of the night great numbers of them, male, female and offspring of doubtful gender, wended their way to the hospitable groves and lawns of BARNETT, the host, where preparations were made for their kindly and legendary reception. *En route* we noticed a great many blind men with fiddles, blind women with boxes of poor cigars, and divers cripples with contribution plates. The fiddlers fiddled dolorously, but made much money; the women sold their villainous cigars, but being blind, of course, were not responsible for the quality, and made likewise much money; the cripples shook their withered limbs and their plates were filled. Everybody was in a jolly humor and a great perspiration; men filled with lager bounced along with red-faced wives and poor little yomketts---they pressed on toward the central lawn where the great stand was erected, decked with the flags of the Turner men, intertwined with the colors of the country.

There in the presence of wives and children, sweethearts and friends, the agile Turners performed on poles and swings and wooden horses, and all sorts of gymnasium trappings, until with their whizzings the eye of the spectator was bewildered and the little embryo Turners ecstasised with emulative desire.

The military organization drilled with muskets and considerable precision; the cadets marched in all sorts of quick and double-quick, performing evolutions in a style creditable and warming; the ladies, under the red-hot eyeball of the sun, grew red and thirsty, the dispensers of lager and Rhine wine waxed in favor, and the general state of hilarity was immense until the hour arrived when the Head Centre was to deliver his address.

This he did.

After that, two bands appeared. One went to the large dancing platform at the side of the hotel, the other went to the extra dancing platform in the grove. The people followed them. The bands played the liveliest kind of music, requiring the raciest step and the most vigorous play of muscle on the part of the partakers. Waltzes and lager seemed to be the favorite pastime of the festive throng, who took first a step or two of waltz, and then a glass or two of lager, so that there could be no suspicion of favoritism. The hotel was well patronized. The better class of visitors "put on style" (so say the Police,) and patronized the hotel to the extent of Rhine wine and cheese in the most liberal way. The dancing was kept up to a late hour, when the party broke up and crowded the avenue cars to suffocation and the profit of the Companies.

Quarantine Matters.

The burial party, consisting of WILLIAM and NICHOLAS SCHMIDT, C. F. ANDERSON and J. SIMONSON, from the hospital-ship, landed in the floating hearse, and made their first daylight interment yesterday, and so long as the Police hold the State property on Staten Island there are to be no more midnight burials. Only two bodies were taken ashore, and these were the first that the marine undertakers had been called upon to bury since Saturday.

Capt. WALLING was up to the City yesterday, and it was rumored that his mission was to obtain an addition of a hundred picked policemen to strengthen his force. Maj. GUYON, proprietor of a large farm near Seguine's Point, visited the Police yesterday, and informed Capt. HOLBROOK that the better class of citizens of Richmond County will discountenance violence, but that they will make the strongest kind of legal fight that may be possible. Mr. DE PEW has fifty-eight oystermen and others, residents of the Prince's Bay neighborhood, employed in preparing the grounds for the reception of the well passengers to be are imprisoned at Lower Quarantine.

Commodore HARTT, of the Harbor Police Boat, went down to Seguine's Point last night.

The following affidavit was sent to Dr. SWINBURNE, yesterday, with a view to effecting the release of the *Helvetia* from quarantine:

QUARANTINE, S. I., June 11, 1866.

We, the undersigned, Surgeons on the steamer *Helvetia*, depose and say that the *Helvetia* left Liverpool on the 2d of May. On the 4th, returned to Liverpool, having lost ten with cholera, *en route* from Liverpool to Queenstown. On Saturday, the 9th, one new case of cholera occurred in the person of a child, which proved fatal. Previous to its death it was removed to the cholera hulk, on the 12th the English passengers were removed to the hulk *War Cloud*. At this time several others (about eight) were sick. These were removed to the cholera hulk. The German passengers remained on the *Helvetia* until the 13th, when there were ten or eleven in hospital. The German passengers were then removed to the workhouse on shore, as were also the English passengers. A few cases of the English only sickened after being removed on shore. The principal sick were Germans or Norwegians. On the 15th the last case of cholera or diarrhœa occurred among the well passengers. All the old beds and clothing were destroyed in Liverpool. The ship is now in the cleanest and best condition. There has been no diarrhœa or cholera since the 15th ult. All have been well during that period, twenty-six days.

S. BUCHANAN, Surgeon.
WM. PAYNER, Assistant Surgeon.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 11th day of June, 1866. A. S. BURDETT, Deputy Health Officer.

Sunday-Schools and Methodism.

A large and attentive congregation was gathered in the Bedford-street M. E. Church last evening, in the interest of the Sunday-school cause. Rev. J. H. VINCENT, Sunday-school Agent, delivered a practical address on "The Sunday-school as a Valuable Agency in Work in which the Church was engaged." After some general remarks upon the providential arrangement evident in the juncture at which the centenary of Methodism occurred, the speaker addressed himself more particularly to the subject as stated above. "Gail Hamilton" had not seen Sunday-schools as a power, but others, who, perhaps, had a better and higher appreciation of the exalted mission of the Church, did recognize them as a great power. He said there was a remarkable difference between the Sunday-school as it ought to be and the Sunday-school as it is. There was a great deal of bad teaching, bad order, want of heart in the work. Mission Sunday-schools were institutions which Methodism had neglected to establish, while the other denominations, by their union efforts, were strengthening themselves by their Mission Sunday-schools. It was also important that the Sunday-schools already organized in connection with the various churches should be fully developed; they should have a more thorough system of organization, embracing an attractive discipline. The whole machinary of the Sunday-school should be made good to look upon---attractive. This organization was made up of little things, but then the little things were great when calculated in their results. MICHAEL ANGELO said, "Little things make perfection, and perfection is no trifle." This new development needs that superintendents be men who will take in new ideas; men with facts as well as brains. Competent teachers, also, were needed. The standard of competency should be as high as possible; it should be much higher than at present. It would be a blessing to the Sunday-school children and to the Church if at least one-third of the present teachers in Sunday-schools betook themselves to resignation. The reasons for this were apparent in the fact that, to be good, efficient and successful teachers, they should have heart enough in the work to be punctual; they should have heart enough in the work to prepare, just as the pastor prepared for the pulpit, only all the more for children; they should have interest enough in the work to visit the children at their homes; they should use teachers' meetings, read books, study the Bible, its doctrines, its geography, its history, all its points of application valuable for enabling us to instruct others. Then there should be training colleges for teachers---normal classes, where the art of teaching would be studied minutely. They should have the love of Christ in their souls to inspire them, for, after all, this was the grand foundation upon which all the usefulness and the power to be useful in connection with the Church in any of its agencies were based.

The address was a plain home talk to teachers and superintendents of Sunday-schools, and could not fail to result in good.

St. Thomas' Church and the Stuyvesant Institute.

The demolition of St. Thomas' Church, at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, which was commenced a few weeks ago, is now nearly completed, and scarcely one stone of the edifice remains upon another.

St. Thomas was built in 1825, and was once classed among the fashionable churches, but as many of its members moved up town, the clergy and trustees resolved to sell the edifice and erect another in a more convenient location. Accordingly, about a year ago the ground was sold to a firm in the clothing trade, who intend to erect thereon a building suitable for their business. A portion of the church ground, about twenty-five feet in width, was reserved from the sale in consequence of a claim for "right of light" made by the owner of the adjoining property. This right the claimant proposed to sell for $5,000, which was refused by the Vestry. Finally they agreed to pay the amount, when the claimant raised his price to $10,000, and afterwards to $15,000. Under these circumstances the Vestry decided to decline the gentleman's offer altogether, and to let him enjoy his "right of light" and make the most of it. As the right expires in six years, the gentleman doubtless feels that he has lost a good bargain. The burying-ground in the rear of the church is also reserved from the s